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GEN CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF SS-20 MISSILES; ARMS PROPOSAL

AU231102 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jul 80 p 6

[Interview with Soviet General N. Chervov entitled "NATO Is Striving To Alter the Balance of Forces; Representative of the General Staff of USSR Armed Forces Exposes the Fabrications of the Western Bourgeois Press and NATO Generals About the Soviet SS-20 Missiles"]

[Text] Gen N. Chervov, representative of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, has given an interview to an APN commentator in which he explains the role of SS missiles in armament and what the West pursues with its campaign stirred up around the alleged "Soviet missile threat."

[Question] Recently, the West has said on several occasions that the balance of forces in Europe has been upset. Both the State Department and General Rogers have referred to Soviet SS-20 missiles in this connection. How do you respond?

[Answer] All such statements by Western diplomats and armed forces' officials are designed to deceive public opinion. The reality is different. The decision of the (1979) December session of the NATO Council to deploy hundreds of new American medium-range missiles in Europe, adopted under U.S. pressure, undermines the principles of equality and equal security of the sides, principles which the USSR and the United States have pledged to abide by vis-a-vis one another. If we did not oppose it, the NATO decision could lead--compared with the existing approximate parity--to a crucial change to NATO's advantage in the correlation of forces (in carriers, as well as in the nuclear warheads carried by them).

The NATO strategists are trying to explain the buildup of their nuclear potential by referring to Soviet actions. In particular, they refer to some sort of measures in response to the so-called Soviet SS-20 missiles. Explanations of that kind are totally unjustified, however. As L.I. Brezhnev remarked, "in the last 10 years, the number of medium-range nuclear weapons carriers in the European part of the Soviet Union has not been increased by a single missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of launching pads for medium-range missiles as well as the capacity of the nuclear warheads of these missiles have been somewhat reduced."

These facts cannot be refuted. The noise stirred up around the SS-20 missiles is designed to disinform the world public. A quite normal process of modernizations is taking place. Obsolete types of missiles have come to the end of their serviceable life and are being replaced by SS-20 missiles, which are designed to carry out the same tasks. Of course, it would be strange if the new missiles were worse than the old ones, but their tasks and combat potential have remained basically the same. So as to maintain nuclear parity, when replacing the old types of missiles with new ones we do not increase the number of carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons by a single unit. The overall nuclear megatonnage and the number of launching pads are even being reduced.

On the whole, as regards the state of affairs, one has to emphasize again that the introduction of the SS-20 missiles as a replacement for obsolete weapons alters nothing in the stable equilibrium created in the past decades. But if the United States deploys in Europe another 572 missiles above the current numerical strength, then NATO will have a considerable superiority. The socialist countries, naturally, will not permit that and will be forced to adopt corresponding measures.

[Question] It has been said in the Western press that the Soviet Union is deploying SS-20 missiles, but, allegedly, not withdrawing the old types, thus creating a "nuclear threat." What are the facts?

[Answer] Such reports have nothing in common with the truth. The NATO staffs must know--and the Americans can obviously confirm it with documentary evidence--that more old-type missiles have been withdrawn by the Soviet Union than new ones have been deployed in their stead. It would be fair of the Western press to present the state of affairs objectively, that is, to report that with the deployment of one SS-20 missile, one or two obsolete missiles are being withdrawn from their positions. Unfortunately, nothing like that is being done. The public is being presented only the first part of the truth, with invented conclusions about some sort of superiority of the Russians in medium-range missiles.

The "Soviet missile threat" does not exist. The speculations about the SS-20 missiles come in handy to the West in order to substantiate its decision to "complete" arming and to try to alter to its advantage the existing nuclear parity. Contrary to that, the Soviet Union consistently asserts that matters should be conducted on the basis of equality. The USSR shows flexibility regarding the possibility of talks on medium-range systems. Does that constitute a threat? The Soviet strategic doctrine, as L.I. Brezhnev has stated, has an exclusively defensive character. The whole world knows that L.I. Brezhnev's words are not at variance with deeds.

[Question] What is new in the Soviet Union's position as regards talks with the West on medium-range nuclear means?

[Answer] As arises from the document "On the Results of Talks Held by the Leading USSR and FRG Representatives," published in the press, L.I. Brezhnev--in the name of the Soviet Union--defined a number of new ideas and concrete proposals on a broad spectrum of issues related to the strengthening of peace and international security, on halting the feverish armament and on disarmament, including issues concerning medium-range missiles.

The Soviet Union is willing to begin talks on medium-range weapons. What is new in its proposal is that--without vitiating the proposals submitted earlier (regarding them as the best variant)--the Soviet side proposed negotiations on issues concerning the medium-range systems be opened even before the SALT II treaty has been ratified. They must include not only medium-range missiles, but also American forward-based nuclear systems. Both these questions must be discussed in parallel with each other as an organic whole. Possible agreements could be implemented in practice only after the SALT II treaty does into effect.

Thus the Soviet Union again expressed its willingness to resolve questions pertaining to the medium-range systems on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. The attempts of the United States and its allies to accuse the USSR of not wanting to discuss medium-range systems is an obvious lie. We favor negotiations, negotiations that are honorable and just. If the United States and NATO really favor the strengthening of the security of the European nations, and military relaxation on this continent, and if they really do not want to permit further feverish armament in Europe, then the talks on medium-range nuclear systems, on the pattern we have submitted, will be possible. Everything is in the hands of the West.

ZA RUBEZHOM EDITORIAL ON USSR ARMS NEGOTIATION PROPOSALS

LD230919 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 30 Signed to Press 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Constructive Approach"]

[Text] The peoples' vital interests are bound up with strenthening peace and deepening detente, especially in the sphere on which international security depends--the military sphere. Soviet people are entitled to be proud that it is precisely the foreign policy activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state that is making it possible to tilt the scales of history in favor of peace.

Opening the Door to Talks

The international public saw the new ideas and proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at his recent talks with the FRG leaders and aimed at ending the arms race, including at reaching accords relating to nuclear missile weapons, as yet further proof of the USSR's love of peace and good will.

As is well known, by deciding last December to deploy new types of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons on the territory of a number of West European states NATO substantially complicated the international situation as a whole and especially in Europe. And NATO ignored the sensible initiative by the Soviet Union, which expressed its readiness to decrease the number of its weapons in this category if analoguous American missiles were not additionally deployed in West Europe. In the wake of the blocking of Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty the most bellicose U.S. imperialist circles tried to create a kind of deadlock situation in nuclear arms limitation talks so as to disrupt the prevailing world military equilibrium in their own favor and to the detriment of the USSR and its allies.

The aim of the new Soviet proposal is to prevent those who would like to return the world to cold war times from slamming the door on talks on limiting the arms race and on disarmament. The Soviet Union suggested embarking on a discussion of the issue of medium-range nuclear missile weapons simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the issue of American forward-based nuclear facilities which, it was previously supposed, was to be considered within the context of the next stage of talks--SALT III. The Soviet Union expressed its readiness to start the talks without waiting for ratification of the SALT II treaty, but on condition that any accords reached at them are implemented after that treaty enters into force.

Some people tried to interest the Soviet Union's stance by claiming the country has deviated from its former statements by reconciling itself to last year's NATO decisions on so-called "arms upgrading" for West Europe. But that conclusion can by no means be drawn either from the Soviet leaders' official statements or from the joint communique on the FRG federal chancellor's visit. The Soviet Union still believes that the way of solving the problem of medium-range nuclear missile weapons proposed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October last year is the best from the viewpoint of the interests of peace and security. The only requirement for its implementation is that the situation that existed prior to the adoption of December's NATO decision be restored. Taking into account the frankly militarist stance of the U.S. administration, at whose dictation the decision was taken, it is hard to expect such a turn of events under present conditions. Clearly, another thing that would not be in the interests of peace would be to make the start of all future talks on the quantity and quality of nuclear missile armaments dependent on the whims of American senators, who, under pressure from the military-industrial complex, are doing everything possible to delay ratification of the SALT II treaty. Realistically assessing the prevailing situation and seeking to surmount the barrier in the way of curbing the arms race artificially created as a result of NATO's decisions, the Soviet Union has put forward new initiatives. [paragraph continues]

Answering those who would like to brush aside the Soviet proposals as rapidly as possible by relegating them to the category of "pure propaganda," Leslie Gelb, former U.S. State Department director for politico-military affairs and a man whose inclinations are by not means pro-Soviet, stated: "I am completely certain that the Soviet proposal is made with the utmost responsibility and represents an extremely noteworthy step forward." That kind of approach predominates among sober-minded politicians in the West.

Equilibrium, Not Superiority

The same aim--importing new impetus to the deadlocked talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe which have been proceeding fruitlessly for more than 6 years now--is served by the new proposals submitted in Vienna by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Since one of the key elements of the first-stage agreement is a reduction in the numerical strength of USSR and U.S. forces in central Europe, the proposals, taking into account the de facto presence there of troops from those countries, envisage reducing 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American servicemen as a first step, not counting the contingents of troops and armaments the Soviet Union is unilaterally withdrawing from the GDR. Moreover, the socialist countries have suggested a compromise procedure for maintaining the collective levels of numerical strength of Warsaw Pact and NATO troops which must be preserved as a result of the two stages of reductions.

The proposals made at the Vienna talks stem organically from the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference in May. The socialist countries' readiness, expressed in the declaration, to make efforts to seek solutions leading to a lowered level of military confrontation in central Europe has been translated into the language of precise and concrete proposals.

The ball is now in the Western negotiating partners' court. "The Soviet Union is waiting for an answer to its proposals in the sphere of arms limitation and control," West Germany's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG wrote recently. "However, the West is delaying its reply. But the West cannot decline the Soviet initatives, since there is only one alternative--an unrestricted arms race, which is the direct road to destruction."

It is only to be regretted that such sober and farsighted judgments are not often heard from statesmen vested with authority. Some people, especially in the United States, continue to entertain illusions regarding the possibility of achieving military superiority. This found reflection, in particular, at the U.S. Republican Party Convention, held in Detroit last week. With the full approval of R. Reagan, a former actor who has now become the Republican Party candidate for U.S. president, hotheads included a clause regarding the need to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union in the party's election platform.

It is hard to say what these sorry politicians expect. The Soviet Union has more than once stated firmly that it will permit no one to speak the language of force to it and that it and its allies are capable of taking and, if necessary, will take retaliatory measures to restore equilibrium. As the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy" stresses, "the strategic military equilibrium achieved between the socialist world and the capitalist world is a gain of fundamental, historic significance. It is a factor curbing imperialism's aggressive aspirations, which accords with the interests of all peoples. Hope of shaking that equilibrium are doomed to failure."

MISSILES TALKS WOULD PRESERVE 'SCANDANAVIAN BALANCE'

LD231221 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 18 Jul 80 p 7

[APN commentator Dmitriy Ardamatskiy article: "Detente--Still A Realistic Possibility"]

[Text] Today there is much concern in East and West Europe over the changes in the balance that for a long time has preserved stability and peace in this part of the world. Both sides express the desire to maintain and strengthen the necessary balance, but it is true to say that there is no agreement about from where the threat originates.

How has the new situation arisen? To find the answer let us look at some of the key points in the development of military detente in recent years.

At the UN General Assembly's extraordinary meeting on disarmament in New York 2 years ago the socialist nations put forward concrete proposals to limit rearmament. At exactly the same time not far away, namely in Washington, the NATO Council decided in principle on annual increases in its military budgets and the implementation of new, wide-ranging military programs. In the same year, 1978, the United States exerted a lot of pressure to force the neutron bomb on Europe.

In October last year the Soviet Union proposed that negotiations on a stop to further rearmament in Europe in the field of medium-range missiles be started. NATO's leadership turned a deaf ear to this move and adopted a plan for the production of new American medium-range strategic missiles and their deployment in Western Europe.

These and similar NATO resolutions have the clearly stated objective of destroying the existing military strategic equilibrium in Europe to the advantage of the West. This not only creates new tensions, but also increases the risk that a possible future military conflict would immediately lead to a nuclear war. This risk is further increased by the fact that the United States reserves the right to use nuclear arms at any time whatsoever in the development of a military conflict.

Against this we have the fact that the Warsaw Pact countries act exclusively according to the doctrine of a defensive security policy. And the Soviet Union has never had, does not have, and is not working to achieve, nuclear first-strike potential.

New confirmation of this is given by the Warsaw Pact nations' full support for the notion of a halt in the medium-range missile race. The socialist countries in this context also point to the consideration that the nature of these arms involves the increased risk that a conflict between two countries could draw in other countries, which would not otherwise have been involved in the conflict.

This aspect is of importance not least for the Scandinavian NATO nations, in that it could undermine what has been up to now their rejection in principle, of the deployment of nuclear arms and foreign troops on their soil in peacetime.

It is, however, still possible to get talks going on the whole question of medium-range rockets. The only precondition for such talks is that NATO should annul its resolution on the production and deployment in Western Europe of the new American missiles--or at least postpone implementation of this resolution.

Another of the Warsaw Pact nations' initiatives is directly related to the question of the preservation of the "Scandinavian balance" and the attitude of the Scandinavian countries to nuclear arms. The Soviet Union has offered to give to all countries not in possession of nuclear arms the necessary security guarantees. The proposal means that the nuclear powers would bind themselves to never using nuclear arms against countries--regardless of their membership of one military pact or the other--which do not have nuclear arms or foreign nuclear arms on their soil.

The Warsaw Pact nations have also proposed that all the countries which took part in the European security conference should enter into an agreement renouncing first use of arms--either nuclear or conventional--against any of the others.

As an extension of all the above there is finally the proposal that the approaching follow-up conference in Madrid should commit itself to planning a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The proposal for such a Europe conference was put forward by the Warsaw Pact nations a year ago, and in recent months similar ideas have been voiced in the Scandinavian countries. Detente is still a realistic possibility.

TORY DECISION ON NUCLEAR ARMS EXACERBATES UK ECONOMIC CRISIS

LD231001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 5

[Vasiliy Maslov "Commentator's Column": "Militarist Clamor"]

[Text] Britain's Conservative government is taking further steps along the path of arms race. Speaking in Parliament, British Defense Secretary F. Pym announced a cabinet decision to "modernize" the so-called "independent nuclear deterrent" by building a new generation of nuclear submarines equipped with American Trident nuclear missiles. Simultaneously, on the other side of the Atlantic, the White House announced that it was ready to sell the missiles to London.

The Tory government is also earmarking large appropriations to produce combat hardware for the British "Rhine Army" and, in particular, to develop new Challenger tanks. These programs are a component part of the efforts NATO is making to impart still stronger momentum to the arms race. It is clear that London's bellicose zeal can only poison the political climate in Europe still more and lead to a further growth in tension, to the detriment of the peoples' vital interests.

Many international commentators are drawing attention to the fact that the military preparations London is making in conjunction with Washington are ostentatiously contrasted to the Soviet Union's peace-loving efforts aimed at averting a slide into cold war, resuming constructive East-West dialogue and achieving military detente. As Britain's THE ECONOMIST magazine notes, it is no accident that one aim of the measures announced on the Thames is to "step up pressure" on the other NATO allies of the United States and Britain.

At the same time the militarist clamor is designed to divert British public attention from the further sharp exacerbation of the economic and social adversity the country is experiencing. The British Government intends to spend on the program to "modernize" nuclear forces alone about 5 billion pounds direly needed by the country's economy, which is sinking deeper and deeper into the abyss of crisis.

Suffice it to say that industrial production in Britain in March-May of this year showed a 3.4-percent decrease compared with the preceding 3 months. More and more schools and hospitals are closing in the British Isles because the money needed to maintain them is being switched to military needs. The cost of living is increasing and there is raging inflation. Unemployment is hitting a massive total of more than 1.5 million working people. Social conflicts are worsening.

Millions of Britons reject the Conservative government's militarist course. If it comes to power, the recently-published Labor Party draft manifesto says, Labor will not allow the new generation of American nuclear missiles to be deployed in Britain and will abandon the plans to modernize the present nuclear forces. The document contains a call for immediate ratification of the SALT II treaty and for new talks to be held with the aim of reducing both sides' nuclear weapons.

In fueling the arms race the British Tories are doing a disservice both to the cause of international peace and to their own people's interests. Such a course can only impede the strengthening of trust among the peoples and undermine Britain's prestige.

USSR, U.S., UK TEST BAN DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD231412 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, July 23, TASS--The Soviet, the U.S. and British delegations had a meeting here today at the talks aimed at elaborating a treaty on total ban on nuclear weapons' tests.

FULBRIGHT'S SUPPORT FOR SALT II REPORTED

LD231638 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 23, TASS--William Fulbright, a prominent U.S. political figure, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in an article in the New York TIMES newspaper, called on the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty without delay.

Describing ratification of the SALT treaty as the most important foreign-policy issue before the Senate in six years, William Fulbright declared in favour of the upper house of Congress considering the SALT II treaty before the end of the year, without stopping short of convening a special session, if necessary. He emphasized that the Senate holds in its hands "the last clear chance to prevent the next round of escalation in the strategic arms race."

"If the Senate does not vote on SALT II this year," Fulbright went on, "the United States will be in the strange position of having rejected a treaty by a nonvote."

Pointing to the untenability of arguments in favour of referring the ratification of the treaty for consideration to the next, 97th, Congress, he cautions: "One must not forget that there is another party to the SALT treaty that is not willing to wait for ever for ratification". The article says that former Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance once said that if the United States failed to approve SALT II before the end of this year, "We will someday ask ourselves why we were blinded by considerations of the moment and lost a vital long-term opportunity".

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE REPORTED

LD231343 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 23, TASS--The U.S. policy of assistance to the Israeli aggressors the crude violation of the rights of the Palestinian people to suit the imperialist interests is the main obstacle in the way to a lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict.

This is the key note of the speeches in the debate at the current seventh extraordinary special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Palestinian issue. It is being held on the initiative of nonaligned countries.

The convocation of this forum is evidence of the fact, President for the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly Salim A. Salim (Tanzania) pointed out, that the international community is well aware of the dangers stemming to universal peace from the present-day situation in the Middle East. Speaking on behalf of the nonaligned movement, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said that all responsibility for the tensions in the Middle East is borne by the Tel Aviv authorities and the U.S. administration, which are blocking the attainment of a comprehensive, just and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The Camp David accords and the "peace treaty" between Egypt and Israel, whose failure has been recognised even by Washington's closest allies, I. Malmierca said, have served as a cover for the campaign of accelerated armament of Cairo and Tel Aviv and gradual destruction of the Palestinian people, which they are trying to doom to eternal exile. The U.S. imperialist policy is an incentive to Israel's aggressive ambitions in the Middle East. Sinultaneously Washington is broadening its military presence in that region.

As the Cuban minister pointed out, Egypt has betrayed the cause of the Arabs in exchange for a part of Sinai Desert and several oil wells depleted by the Israeli occupiers.

Indian Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao addressed the extraordinary special session with a call for taking specific measures to ensure the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to the creation of their own independent state. The Camp David accords, he said, have not led and cannot lead to peace, as they were concluded without the participation of the people of Palestine. The Indian minister stressed that the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians and its participation in the talks is sine qua non for the attainment of peace in the Middle East.

Ethiopia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organisation Mohammed Hamid Ibrahim drew the attention of the delegates of the assembly to the alliance between Israel and the apartheid regime of the South African Republic, especially in the military and nuclear fields. This alliance, he said, is an impediment to the ultimate liberation of the African Continent. The speaker stressed that international imperialism is actively assisting Israel in the latter's effort to perpetuate the capture of the Arab territories. This is precisely the cause of the escalation of violence in the Middle East, which jeopardizes peace all over the world. The session is continuing its work.

Afghan Foreign Minister Speech

LD240908 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 24, TASS--Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost has pledged full support for the Palestinian people in their struggle against the Israeli occupationists. Speaking at the emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Palestine, he has pointed out that Afghanistan resolutely demands termination of the Zionist campaign of terror against the Palestinian people and denounces trade in the interests of Arab states. The Camp David agreements and the As-Sadat-Begin collusion hampered if not made impossible a just and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The imperialists, said Shah Muhammad Dost, have always sought to split national liberation movements. Having embarked upon the road of separate deals, the Egyptian regime gives up one Arab stand after another.

The United States-led imperialist forces in collusion with Zionism and Arab reaction are aiming at elimination of the Palestine liberation movement. Under the cover of negotiations on the so-called autonomy, Tel Aviv with the support of the United States, misappropriates Arab lands.

LORD KILLANIN ARRIVES IN KIEV, MEETS SHCHERBITSKIY

AU240900 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] As reported, Lord Killanin, International Olympic Committee president, and Novikov, Olympiad-80 Organizational Committee chairman and USSR Council of Minister deputy chairman, visited the Ukraine's capital city recently. At Borispol Airport the visitors were welcomed by Yesipenko, chairman of the republic's Olympiad-80 Committee and Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and other officials. At the airport Lord Killanin said he was glad to visit the Ukraine. The ceremonies on the occasion of the opening of the Olympiad-80 in Moscow, the International Olympic Committee president pointed out, were grandiose and made an unforgettable impression. Also, each day of the world's sports festival confirmed the high level of organization of the Olympic games.

Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, met Lord Killanin, International Olympic Committee president. Novikov, Olympiad-80 Organizational Committee chairman and USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, (?participated in the meeting).

Lord Killanin and Ignatiy Trofimovich Novikov visited the eternal glory park and laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, toured the places of interest in the hero city, visited the republic's stadium where the Olympic qualifying rounds are being held and were present at the match between the national teams of the GDR and [words indistinct].

TABATABAI ASSASSINATION IN WASHINGTON NOTED

LD240709 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 23, TASS--A. Tabatabai, former press attache of the Iranian Embassy in Washington under the shah's regime, who found refuge in the USA after the overthrow of the shah, was killed in the U.S. capital in broad daylight. As U.S. news agencies report, an unidentified person uniformed as a mailman penetrated the house in which Tabatabai lived in Washington's aristocratic suburb of Bethesda, and killed Tabatabai by several point-blank shots. The killer managed to escape. As FBI agents stated, they have no information as to whether the assassination was a political act or an ordinary bandit attack for the purposes of robbery. A. Tabatabai was zealotic opponent of the Iranian revolution and the founder of the biggest-in-the-USA organization of supporters of the former shah, which set itself as an aim to overthrow the existing Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the Washington POST newspaper, he maintained close contacts with former Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar who is now busy organizing subversive actions against the present Iranian regime.

AUTHORITIES PLAN 'CONSOLATION PRIZES' FOR BOYCOTT VICTIMS

LD220745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 6

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch under the rubric "Rejoinder": "Fine 'Consolation'"]

[Text] Washington, 15 July--Quite understandably U.S. athletes are deeply disappointed in connection with the diktat of the President who has deprived them of the opportunity (for many the only opportunity in their lives) of taking part in the Olympic games. In this connection the inspirers and organizers of the ill-starred Olympic boycott racked their brains for a long time over how to keep up the morale of the members of the crack U.S. Olympic team who had been used in the administration's senseless ambitions game. And they came up with something. The press reports that it has been decided to present all members of the U.S. Olympic team with something in the nature of consolation prizes as a reward for the nonparticipation in the Olympics imposed on them. It has been announced that at the height of the 1980 Olympics a special 5-day program of "Olympic honors" in Washington has been worked out for the U.S. sportsmen. Athletes, trainers and leaders of the U.S. National Olympic Committee will be able during these days to visit museums and zoos and take part in ceremonial dinners and dances. In conclusion a reception with the President in the White House and the presentation of special gold medals on the steps of the Capitol are planned. However, the opponents of the Olympics obviously failed to take the main thing into account. In the mind of any genuine athlete the "gold" with which they want to console the U.S. athletes cannot replace even non-medal winning participation in the Olympics, participation in honor combat at the most prestigious international competitions.

IZVESTIYA CATALOGS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMITMENTS

LD231351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Candidate of Legal Sciences Reyn Myullerson, member of the Soviet International Law Association: "The Law Is Not Written for Them..."]

[Text] Unswerving observance of the principles and norms of international law is the sacred duty of all states. This is a generally recognized truth which requires no proof. Unfortunately some countries, particularly the United States, quite frequently ignore their solemnly adopted obligations.

A basic task of present-day international law is to ensure peaceful coexistence between states. The Soviet Union pursues a foreign policy whose aims and principles conform strictly to the norms and principles of international law and are clearly embodied in the USSR Constitution. They even coincide textually with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

U.S. foreign policy has no such legal basis. This is explained by the U.S. unwillingness to bind itself by firm commitments either in the international or the domestic arena. Indeed, how can you consolidate in law the principles of an aggressive foreign policy aimed at defending the U.S. monopolist circles' interests but not those of the American people as a whole? It is not easy to express an unprincipled policy in the form of political or legal principles.

To provide proof, let us turn to the facts. Everyone knows that the ban on the use or threat of force is one of the fundamental norms of international law. Well, how does the United States regard this? According to American scholars themselves, since World War II alone it has used its armed forces against other states 215 times!

At present the United States is threatening Iran with direct armed aggression on the pretext of freeing the U.S. diplomats held hostage in Tehran. The hypocrisy of such an argument is obvious. As far back as February 1979, that is, long before the seizure of the hostages, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown asserted that "the supply of oil from the Near East is undoubtedly part of our vital interests" and that "to guard these vital interests we will adopt any legitimate measures, including the use of our military strength."

The clearest thing of all is that the seizure of the hostages merely served as a convenient pretext for escalating the U.S. military presence in this oil-rich region. Although Tehran's actions toward the U.S. diplomats are in violation of international law, the conflict which has arisen between Iran and the United States must in any event be resolved by peaceful means. According to the norms of international law the use of armed forces against a sovereign state is only permissible in two cases: in the needs of self-defense to repulse armed aggression, or by special resolution of the UN Security Council.

In this respect the position of the Warsaw Pact members is striking--a position which conforms strictly to international law. In the 15 May 1980 declaration they stated, while confirming the need to observe the norms of diplomatic law, that "no pretext can justify the violation of any country's sovereignty or the exerting of pressure on it in any form."

The next principle of international law constantly violated by the United States is the principle of noninterference in other states' internal affairs. Although Washington applies armed force mainly against developing countries, it even interferes in the internal affairs of its allies. An example of this is the CIA's operations in Italy. In 20 years the CIA has spent over $65 million there to influence the outcome of elections in that country and to keep the communists out of government.

By interfering in other countries' internal affairs, the United States is violating the principle of the self-determination of peoples and nations. And Washington's ruling circles understand this (if they admit it at all) in a quite unusual way. For the White House the right to self-determination exists only insofar as the policy of a particular state's government corresponds to the U.S. ruling circles' interests.

Two trends are clearly outlined in Washington's policy in the human rights' sphere. First, the violation of even the few commitments which the United States has undertaken in this sphere. Second, the broad use of this issue as a means for interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, particularly socialist countries.

Washington has no moral right to talk of human rights violations in other countries since many rights simply do not exist in the United States or are enshrined in laws which are flagrantly violated. It cannot do this from the international law viewpoint as a state without having undertaken commitments in the sphere of defending human rights.

While not observing the most important principles of present-day international law, the United States is violating the most ancient norm--that treaties must be observed. Deviation from principles will lead to the violation of the more concrete norms of international law. The White House shows no particular consideration for the privileges and immunity of foreign diplomats; it casually renounces treaties on trade, scientific and technical, economic and cultural cooperation. "There are increasing instances of its (the United States') canceling political and trade-economic treaties and agreements that it has signed and of demostratively rejecting its obligations, thereby violating the principle of the conscientious fulfillment of obligations, under internal law proclaimed in the UN Charter and the Final Act of the all-European conference," the Warsaw Pact members' declaration notes.

It is natural for social progress, the main tendency of the present epoch, not to please the U.S. ruling circles. Trying to check this process, they cynically violate the principles and norms of international law, flout treaties and agreements, brandish weapons and threaten to unleash a new world war.

The present American administration's doctrine signifies essentially a return to the "big stick doctrine" which contradicts the spirit and the letter of present-day international law. In his answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, characterized exactly the present U.S. Government's actions from the international law viewpoint. "By such actions, the U.S. Government," he said, "is in fact striking a general blow at the ordered international system of interstate relations."

PETROV ASSAILS 'SLANDEROUS' RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE

LD231311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 5

[Article by A. Petrov: "Where Beijing Is Pushing"]

[Text] Chinese propaganda has acquired a reputation for expressing the unbridled great-power ambitions and hegemonist passions of the current Beijing elite. This was reaffirmed by a lengthy article in RENMIN RIBAO on 16 July.

The Maoist propaganda mouthpiece pondered the question "Whether it is possible to preserve international peace that has become unstable and fragile?" Pondered in its own special way, of course. This means that commonly known facts are turned upside down if they are not to Beijing's liking, black becomes white and vice versa and home-grown nonsense or nonsense drawn from imperialist sources is passed off as truth of the highest order. This time, however, RENMIN RIBAO, was not simply slandering the USSR. It embarked on "historical digressions" and "theoretical generalizations" intended to show that China's course toward preparing for war, fueling tension and undermining peaceful coexistence among states is the supreme manifestation of concern for the destiny of the peoples, while the political settlement of conflicts and differences is a concession to the aggressors, an incentive for them and a sacrifice of the weak to the strong.

And this is done with primitive simplicity--the Soviet Union is called a state which is striving to expand, to dominate others From the clearly worded premise there follows the main thesis which is the meat of RENMIN RIBAO's concoction: "If there is no resistance to the Soviet Union's every expansionist step, then tomorrow it will swoop again on other strategic routes and important regions " It is necessary to "fight fire with fire," the paper urges, to "stop war with war," without waiting for "the world correlation of forces and their global distribution to change fundamentally" in the USSR's favor.

RENMIN RIBAO lets it be known that Beijing has made the choice: China will try to hurt the Soviet Union where and as much as it can. But the Western capitalist states, in the view of the Chinese propagandists, could do more by "choosing the time" for a transition to "resolute resistance" to the Soviet Union.

Seldom can you encounter such brazen, blatantly provocative verbiage on fundamental questions of war and peace. Perhaps the only "modernization" of Mao Zedong's misanthropic revelations is the fact that the authors of the article did not go "into details" and estimate what "fighting fire with fire" would cost the peoples. Advising the West to cross missiles with the Soviet Union and adding consolingly that some people would [survive to] see the results of this Maoist experiment is not a very workable approach. [ne ochen poluchayetsya]. It is inadvisable for tactical reasons.

At the present stage it is more important to try to lock the United States and certain of its allies and fellow travelers in a militarist stance and prompt them to make demands on the socialist countries which offer no scope for agreement. While Beijing prepares for war "relying on its own forces," the West must work on its anti-Soviet policy and not hanker after detente, disarmament and so forth. Detente and disarmament, the Beijing propagandists insist, are a bait for the fainthearted. The "resolute politician" only enters into talks in order to thump the table.

RENMIN RIBAO invites them to learn "resolve" from Beijing. Beijing certainly has something to teach people when it comes to irresponsibility, violation of the principles of good neighborliness and flouting of the peoples' interests. You only have to recall China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam, its responsibility for the crimes of Pol Pot and the armed provocations against sovereign Kampuchea, the hostile actions against Laos, Burma, India, Afghanistan and other countries in the region. The Asian states have not forgotten that of the 30 military conflicts in Asia since World War II the Beijing rulers have been to blame for 19. RENMIN RIBAO does not mention this.

Why should RENMIN RIBAO be in such a fury? As far as one can understand the authors of the article, the Beijing leaders headed by Deng Xiaoping are unhappy about the "sluggish reaction" abroad to the events in Afghanistan. The easing of the artificially created and deliberately maintained tension over Afghanistan plays no part in the plans of the Chinese elite. Beijing has already invested considerable funds and effort in aggression against Afghanistan and would not like to see them go to waste. No, despite all the failures and setbacks, it is banking on the continuation of the "undeclared war" against Democratic Afghanistan.

In China, as on the territory of Pakistan and Iran, bases and strong points have been set up where Chinese yuan and Chinese instructors are involved in knocking together anti-Afghan bandit formations. From there they are sent to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) to undermine the revolutionary gains of the country's people, killing the peaceful population there, burn down hospitals and schools and blow up bridges and roads.

Can there be a more bitter irony than the desire of politicians who from time to time call themselves communists, as do Deng Xiaoping and his associates, to go to any lengths to stifle the Afghan people's desire for progress and wish to escape from medieval darkness? It is difficult to imagine that there could be, although vis-a-vis Afghanistan Beijing is repeating what it did with regard to Chile when it embraced Pinochet, or Angola when it entered into collusion with the South African racists, or the Arab people of Palestine when it supported the Camp David deal.

It is obviously no accident that the appearance in RENMIN RIBAO of a slanderous article steeped in frenzied anti-Sovietism and bellicose calls for the knocking together of a "united front" against the USSR coincided with the completion of a whole series of Chinese-American contacts (Hua Guofeng's meeting with Carter in Tokyo, the Beijing visit by Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Holbrooke and Senator Byrd). Maybe this article is making public the "cherished thoughts" the Beijing leaders disclosed to their American questioners. The exasperation which runs through the article may indicate that Beijing is not quite satisfied with the response to the above-mentioned "ideas." Anyhow, the RENMIN RIBAO article has shown once again in what direction the Beijing hegemonists are trying to push the peoples and states, using the so-called "Afghan problem" to undermine the positive processes in international life and fuel anti-Sovietism. It is the path of enmity and hatred, the path of the destruction of detente, a path which the peoples reject.

PRC 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST VIETNAM DENOUNCED

LD221151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vasilyev article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Provocations Against Vietnam Continue"]

[Text] According to foreign press reports, armed provocations by the Chinese military on the border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] are assuming increasingly broad scope.

Sallies by Chinese military units onto Vietnamese territory and artillery shelling of populated centers are daily growing more intensive. There are numerous casualties among the peaceful Vietnamese population as a result of all these acts of brigandage. Serious harm has been caused to the border regions' economy, and thousands of hectares of forests and crops have been destroyed. There has also been a sharp increase recently in instances of gross violations of the SRV's borders by the Chinese Air Force and Navy. Beijing's armed provocations are also accompanied by the active transfer of new Chinese army contingents toward the border with Vietnam.

These are the facts. Naturally, they cannot fail to deeply concern everyone who is interested in creating a situation of peace and stability in this troubled region of Southeast Asia. They also attest that Beijing, despite the ignominious defeat which it suffered as a result of its aggression against the SRV in the spring of last year, has not abandoned its idea of "teaching" Vietnam a lesson and putting military pressure on it so as to remove all obstacles in the way of implementing China's great-power, expansionist policy, which is directed not only against Vietnam but also against all countries in Southeast Asia.

It is also a noteworthy fact that the recently intensified campaign of unbridled slander and military provocations against Vietnam has coincided with the latest talks between Beijing and Washington. In this connection newspapers refer, in particular, to the visit of R. Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state, who flew to Beijing to arrange the program of J. Carter's meeting with Hua Guofeng. As the American magazine NEWSDAY reported, "Chinese officials made it clear to Holbrooke that China definitely does not rule out the possibility of military action to 'teach Vietnam a lesson.'"

As for the subsequent talks in Tokyo between the U.S. President and the premier of the PRC State Council, they ended, as is known, by drawing up and agreeing on a joint strategy for the further escalation of tension in Southeast Asia and, above all, on the borders of China and Vietnam, Thailand and Kampuchea. "The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism," the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum resolution pointed out, "represents a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics, dangerous for all mankind, including the American and Chinese peoples."

The movement of solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people and with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, who are boldly and selflessly defending their independence and sovereignty, is now spreading throughout the world. "No one will ever succeed in extinguishing the dawn of freedom which has broken over the countries of Indochina," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared in his speech at his 3 July meeting with the Vietnamese leaders.

Solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people was and still is a command of the heart and mind for all Soviet people. The Soviet Union has always been on Vietnam's side. And this will continue to be so if anyone again thinks of encroaching upon the peace and security of that heroic country.

INDIAN POLICY COMBINES 'HYPOCRITICAL ASSURANCES,' 'UNFRIENDLY ACTS'

LD231337 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by A. Khokhlov: "The Hypocrites From Beijing"]

[Text] "Two thousands years of friendship between India and China"--this is one of the Chinese leadership's numerous foreign policy slogans. Unfortunately, this slogan has not been the only determining factor in relations between the two neighbors in the past, nor is it the only determining factor today. Beijing still wields Mao Zedong's well-known thesis which calls Tibet "the hand of China and Ladakh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nagaland its five fingers." You do not need to pore over the map to realize that these five fingers point right at India. The glaring incompatibility between these two theses and their mutual exclusiveness necessitate an examination of the facts demonstrating the true nature of relations between the two countries.

Interfering in the long and complex Indian-Pakistani conflict over Kashmir, China advocates that this territory be wrested from India and it backs up its view with concrete actions. Take the history of the construction of the Karakoram Highway: This 800 km highway begins in the Pakistani city of Abbottabad and, passing through Indian territory occupied by China in 1962, links up with the ramified network of Chinese military strategic communications in Tibet. Once, during a visit to Pakistan, PRC State Council Vice Premier Geng Biao attended the opening of the highway and was full of assurances to the effect that the sole purpose behind the highway's construction was to serve "the interests of trade."

Construction began immediately after the 1965 war between India and Pakistan. The very fact that tens of thousands of Chinese soldiers acted as highway construction workers indicated that the future highway would not be used "purely for trade." And when you consider that it passes only 150 km from Srinagar, capital of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, the threat to India's security becomes perfectly clear.

Indian officials have reported that, according to their information, secret camps have been opened in the vicinity of the highway where Chinese instructors have been training spies and saboteurs for subsequent dispatch to Jammu and Kashmir. In neighboring areas of Tibet intensive construction of railroads and airfields is taking place and new communication lines are being established.

The 33-day Chinese aggression in 1962 occupies a special place in the history of relations between the two countries. It was as a result of this aggression that tens of thousands of square kilometers of Indian territory were seized. The consequences of the pirate attack were aggravated by the problem of Tibetan refugees who flooded into Indian territory, into Ladakh where there gathered thousands of wretched people who had lost their homes, property and livelihood.

In Nepal various pro-Beijing groups keep on trying to complicate the intrapolitical situation and provoke a deterioration of relations between Nepal and neighboring India. Extremists are making constant attacks on progressively minded political and public figures. In Nepal, as in other countries, Beijing agents use an extensive range of methods of subversive activity--from slander to murder. There was also a report in the press to the effect that the secret installation set up by the Chinese on Mount Everest in violviolation of Nepalese sovereignty over this region might be an electronic espionage device.

The situation on the border between China and the small south Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan is one of mounting alarm. China is particularly unhappy about Bhutan's close economic and political ties with India. Back in 1949 a treaty was signed whereby Bhutan pledged to consult India on all foreign policy matters. Economic cooperation is developing between the two countries. All this has merely served to step up anti-Indian activity by Chinese agents in Bhutan. The source of the current tension is the Chinese-Bhutanese border which is not officially recognized by the Chinese authorities. As the paper THE TIMES OF INDIA wrote, the so-called border problem is being fueled and used by China as a means of pressuring India.

For many years virtually the entire length of the border with China has seen constant provocations and sabotage against India and it has been an area of unremitting tension. But perhaps the northeast border region, comprising the States of Assam, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur and the union territory of Mozoram, has been hardest hit. This part of India, with its extremely important geographical position, has always attracted the attention of the Chinese leadership armed with the proven method of imperialist, neocolonialist policy--support for and incitement of separatism. Especially as the complex situation in these remote economically underdeveloped states seemed merely to facilitate the solution of the main task--to detach them from India--and to contribute to the formation of vassal "buffer" states.

Following the Chinese aggression against India in 1962 Jawaharlal Nehru noted: "China wants the other countries situated around it to be within its sphere of influence.... China wants to be the dominant power in Asia." Moreover, Beijing is not only pursuing military strategic and political aims but is also seeking to maximally safeguard its economic interests. Once Mao bluntly stated that an abundance of useful minerals in an area might be sufficient grounds for China endeavoring to seize it.

However, from the Chinese viewpoint, all these actions contradicting the accepted norms of international life do not prevent Beijing from publicly expressing a "sincere desire" for the "normalization" and "improvement" of relations with India. It goes without saying that, in exchange, it is demanding from India "merely" a whole series of concessions on political, economic, territorial and other questions.

In this connection many Indian press organs and prominent political and public figures noted that nonaligned India has always displayed good will and interest in establishing normal good-neighborly ties with China. At the same time, it believes that genuine normalization of relations between the two countries should proceed from a policy based on the ideas of peace, nonalignment, anti-imperialist struggle and friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. This normalization of relations should ensure that India's sovereignty and territorial integrity are preserved.

China's current policy vis-a-vis India has another aspect. While using pressure and promises in an attempt to draw India into the sphere of a dependent, pro-Chinese foreign policy, the Chinese leadership is at the same time making every effort to spoil India's relations with the other countries in the area and to undermine its authority as an influential participant in the nonaligned movement. As the Bombay weekly BLITZ wrote, "Beijing is practically inciting India's neighbors to put forward all manner of proposals directed chiefly against Delhi in an attempt to sow suspicion and distrust of India in Katmandu, Colombo and Islamabad." Indian-Chinese relations confirm that Beijing's foreign policy is entirely based on lack of principle elevated to the status of a principle: hypocritical assurances of eternal friendship are accompanied by blatantly unfriendly acts and the general direction of the hegemonist strategy remains the same.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT RECOUNTS RECENT DPRK VISIT

SK231308 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A delegation of reporters of PRAVDA, organ of the Soviet Union Communist Party, recently visited the DPRK in accordance with the exchange program between the parties of the two countries. We met and asked (?acting) chief editor of PRAVDA Comrade (Petukhov) to talk about his impressions of the fraternal country.

[Begin (Petukhov) recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Dear Korean friends: The delegation of PRAVDA reporters visited your beautiful country and stayed there 10 days. Our visit consisted of travels to many places in the country, meetings with many friends and interesting exchanges with people. We visited Kumgangsan Mountain, (Sinminpo) and Panmunjom. We also toured the Kangson machine plants, [words indistinct] and cooperative farms in Kangwon and South Pyongan provinces. We met construction workers in Pyongyang and functionaries of the Pyongyang subway.

Our visits to the DPRK people's economic research institute and the NODONG SINMUN company were very interesting.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, received our delegation.

In short, we learned a lot of things and were happy to witness the great successes your country has achieved in socialist construction.

Korea impressed me as being affluent and beautiful. But the country's most important asset is its people. The diligent, strong and determined people were making all possible efforts to make their country beautiful. We were very impressed by the firm determination of the working people of the fraternal country to successfully accomplish the 3d year's tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan and the upsurge in the socialist emulation of the entire people in preparation of the Sixth KWP Congress to be held in October. All successes attained by the DPRK please all the Soviet People.

We are well aware of the sufferings and uneasiness of our Korean friends. These sufferings resulted from the division of the fatherland.

Our Soviet people firmly believe that Korea will be reunified without fail. In conclusion, I would like to extend our warm congratulations to our new Korean friends, including friends in the NODONG SINMUN editorial bureau and all working people of the DPRK. At the same time, we wish them health, happiness and success in their work. [end recording]

BRIEFS

DPRK LITERATURE WEEK--DPRK literature week was opened by (Yi Yan-sik), DPRK consul general in Nakhodka, at the book shop Knizhnyy Mir in Nakhodka yesterday. Books printed in the DPRK and a photomontage depicting the life of the fraternal people were displayed on the stands. The aim is to acquaint buyers and readers with the Pyongyang publishing house and literature on sociopolitical subjects, economics, and the arts and fine arts. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 July 80 SK]

KARMAL ADDRESSES PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD231501 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 23, TASS--The third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here today. A report "On the Tasks of the Party and the State To Step Up the Struggle Against the Counter-Revolution and Strengthen the Armed Forces, the State Security and Public Order Bodies" was made at the plenary meeting by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The report was discussed by members of the government and of the PDPA Central Committee. A report by BAKHTAR AGENCY stresses that the plenary meeting passed in an atmosphere of full unity and cohesion. All speakers at the meeting fully and entirely supported the provisions and conclusions contained in the report. The plenary meeting adopted unanimously a resolution concerning the report.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: REVOLUTION PROGRESSING DESPITE 'AGGRESSION'

LD240801 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Maj Yu. Gavrilov dispatch: "Hypocrites"]

[Text] Kabul, July--"Here are some samples of the slanderous fabrications," (Said), an officer in the Afghan People's Armed Forces, said, throwing a heap of antigovernment literature on the table.

"This is all mostly printed in Pakistan," he continued. "That is the site of the main bases for counterrevolution and external aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], enemy propaganda centers and subversive radio stations...."

Both during trips into the provinces and in the capital itself I often came across these leaflets and pamphlets, with different color covers and different sizes, but containing the same in malicious lies about the revolution and Afghan-Soviet relations. Not only are the DRA's enemies generous with weapons for the bandits sent into the country from outside but they are also spare no expense when it comes to providing, so to speak, justification and "propaganda support" for their aims and dirty deeds.

While spewing forth floods of slander of the people's government, these leaflets and pamphlets, clearly cooked up with the knowledge of "specialists" from the CIA, also extol the Afghan counterrevolution in every possible wary, lauding its leaders as "expressers of the Afghan people's will," "fighters for the faith" and "defenders of Islam." The United States and Beijing would very much like to lend a certain "respectability" to the repellent character of their puppets and virtually to secure "international recognition" of them as "leaders of Afghanistan's people." For how else is the all-round support for those whom Afghans themselves regard as merely criminals, marauders and sadists to be justified?

Western bourgeois and Beijing propaganda is now hypocritically weeping over the "poor" counterrevolutionaries and shedding crocodile tears about the situation in Afghanistan without halting the flood of slander regarding the country's legitimate authorities and the servicemen of the limited Soviet troop contingent--indeed, falsely ascribing to them "atrocities" and "outrages" against the population and other rubbish. Why is all this being done? In order to whitewash the bloody deeds of those who, while posing as "representatives of the Afghan people, "live on CIA money in luxurious residences in the Pakistani city of Peshawar and send bandit detachments to rob and kill Afghans and to commit crimes against the revolution and its gains. Using the sham slogan of "Defense of Islam" as cover, reaction and its patrons would like to return Afghanistan to the former feudal times and to turn the country into an imperialist bridgehead on the Soviet Union's southern border.

I remember once in Paktia Province drawing the attention of my Afghan interlocutors to the outwardly handsome pictures in leaflets and on the covers of pamphlets confiscated from the dushmans showing certain leaders of various kinds of counterrevolutionary "movements," "parties," "societies" and "leagues" who have entrenched themselves beyond the DRA's border: Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, Mohammad Yunis, Nabi, Gailani and others. "The face of a man but the heart of a devil" and "pays lipservice to honesty but a thief at heart" were their unanimous replies. The accomplices of these handsome "defenders of Islam and the people" who, operating on instructions from Washington and Beijing, enter the DRA and perpetrate bloody terror on Afghan soil. There is no need to describe in detail all their abominations and vile crimes against the peaceful population, although the bandits' "record" is full of the sort of things that make the notorious Hitchcock's horror movies seem naive stuff. But nonetheless, it is extremely appropriate to cite certain facts. Let those in the White House, on Downing Street or in the capital of the "Middle Kingdom" who extol and whitewash the counterrevolutionary rabble and at the same time shed tears over the "atrocities" of those whom the law calls upon to repulse the enemies of the DRA and of the revolution and to safeguard the people's peaceful labor and rest gasp in horror.

The Kabul press occasionally publishes reports by the security forces on cases of bandit atrocities and terror in certain provinces and counties of the country. It is clear from these reports that the counterrevolutionary forces and the inspirers of the external aggression do not like the fact that big bandit formations have suffered defeats and do not want life in the country to return to normal. The bandits persecute Muslims who support the legitimate government, plant explosives beneath mosques, kill peasants who have received land and attack party activists and teachers.

There have long been material incentives for the bandits' brutal cruelty. An appropriate rate has been established for each killing and act of terrorism. In Baghlan Province with children watching, the criminals once disemboweled a woman teacher and cut the throats of 12 schoolchildren. In March, for instance, bandits burst into the populated centers of (Khuni) and (Chorchimd), where they burned houses and brutally murdered several residents. In the village of (Kadshaki) in Helmand Province they staged sadistic reprisals against a group of workers, burned the school and forcibly led young people away into the mountain. [paragraph continues]

During a demonstration in Jalalabad marking the second anniversary of the revolution, bandits threw a grenade into a column of schoolchildren. Near a village in Ghazni Province, Afghan soldiers discovered three fanatics who had come from across the Pakistani border. To intimidate the population, the sadists were killing children. At how many dollars, yuan or Pakistani rupees do the bandits' masters value cutting off the heads and hands of victims, poisoning students in Kabul's lycees, or blowing up bridges and power lines?

The revolution in Afghanistan is irreversible. Despite the external aggression and bandit terror, the brutal ordeals, a steady process of the consolidation of all strata of the population around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and its course is underway and in the provinces there are constant rallies in support of the revolution and the DRA's legitimate government whose participants are demanding that the forces of aggression and their patrons be curbed. The hypocrisy of those who, while posing as defenders of human rights and shedding crocodile tears about events surrounding Afghanistan, are themselves waging an undeclared war against the DRA under cover of anti-Afghan hysteria and are continuing to foster the bandits, portraying them as "fighters," "insurgents" and "representatives of the people," is even more clearly visible against this background.

The events surrounding Afghanistan, in the wake of the events surrounding Vietnam, Kampuchea, Korea and Cuba and in the Near East and other regions, have again exposed the true face of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices. Whatever garb they adopt, they gamble on the darkest forces of reaction and obscurantism in their struggle against the forces of progress and national and social liberation. But, as historical experience shows, this gamble will ultimately fail.

PRAVDA REPORTS POPULAR RALLIES IN SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT

LD231507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 80 p 5

[L. Mironov and I. Shchedrov dispatch: "People's Support"]

[Text] Kabul--Rallies in support of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government are taking place everywhere. Their participants are resolutely condemning the crimes of the hirelings of imperialism and Beijing expansionist circles.

In the provinces of the country where mercenary gangs sent in from abroad are operating, the population is resolutely rebuffing them. In Parvan Province rural self-defense detachments captured basmaks who were trying to burn the wheatfields. In a number of Western areas of the country peasants who had been deceived by the bandits are returning to their native villages.

In the provincial center, the city of Kunduz, where the basmaks burned a school, a protest demonstration was organized actually on the bazaar square. The representatives of various strata of the population, Muslim leaders included, who addressed the rally condemned the basmaks and their main patrons--U.S. imperialism and the Beijing expansionists--for their crimes against the Afghan people. The speakers voiced support for the April revolution and the DRA Government.

AFGHAN HOCKEY TEAM MEMBERS CITED ON 'BANDIT' ATTACK

LD221341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent K. Rashidov "Reportage From Kabul: "Defending the People's Power"]

[Text] "Mr Carter called for the boycotting of the Moscow Olympics. How then do you dare to prepare for them?"

This phrase, word for word, was uttered far from Europe and even further from the United States. It was uttered in Afghanistan, in the little village of (Darrah Khoshk), lost in the mountains between the cities of Kunduz and Baghlan. The question was addressed to members of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Olympic field hockey team. The question was put by the ringleader of a gang of saboteurs who seized the bus carrying the athletes on their way to Kabul.

This is what I was told by the team's captain, (Mukhammad Khashem), one of those who was able to escape the bandits:

"The only Afghan thing about these people was the language they spoke. All the rest--the content of their actual speech, their weapons and equipment--was American. Everything attested that these people hate their people and their country, which has embarked on the path of freedom and progress. It immediately became clear that we had fallen into the hands of base renegades bought lock, stock and barrel by the transatlantic patrons of the so-called 'Afghan partisans.'"

(Mukhammad Khashem) and several other athletes made a miraculous escape, fleeing from the bandits under cover of night. Two of their comrades were shot before their eyes and to date nothing is known of the fate of the other team members.

It is not hard to guess who is the true organizer of the athlete's heinous murder.

"There is no doubt the relevant instructions received in the Pakistani camps for training the bandit gangs," another member of the team, (Rakhmatulla), said, "could have been given only by U.S. instructors. Everyone knows that he who pays the piper calls the tune. And the countenance and level of development of these inveterate robbers and murderers speak for themselves: They could not have thought such a thing up for themselves."

According to the escaped athletes there can be no question of the bandit gang's being of "local origin." Especially as its members openly bragged that they were allegedly backed by the United States and China. There can scarcely be any doubt, the Afghan athletes believe, that the events described did not occur by chance, but were the latest CIA operation carried out by CIA employees entrenched on the Afghan-Pakistani border. Indeed, their hallmark, the hallmark of specialists in acts of subversion, is all too clearly pronounced here.

The bandits wanted to persuade the team, by means of threats and promises, to leave their motherland, to make a "voluntary" protest and refuse to take part in the Olympics. And we can only imagine the propagandist ballyhoo the Western press would have raised if this criminal design had succeeded.

Western and Chinese propaganda disdains nothing to slander Soviet-Afghan friendship and cooperation and distort the role of the limited contingent of Soviet troops which, at the request of the DRA Government, stands as a reliable and unshakable barrier in the way of aggression against Democratic Afghanistan.

For instance, take the latest "canard" recently let loose with respect to alleged bombings of Afghan villages by Soviet aircraft and "thousands of murdered civilians." This brazen lie provoked an outburst of indignation and protest in Afghanistan.

"Yes, Soviet-made aircraft are flying in our skies today, but they are keeping people safe and protecting them from vultures," I was told by Hafizullah (Said), a village teacher who lives in Kabul Province. "Can you believe that our brothers the Soviet people, who have been helping us to build plants, power stations and irrigation installations for 60 years now, could destroy all that with their own hands! Can you believe that Soviet people, whose humanity and human goodness is proverbial among our people, have been killing women and children?! It is a monstrous slander!"

"Yes, we have to fight," he went on. "But we didn't force a war on anyone. We are forced to fight and to defend our republic and people's power from the encroachments of external and internal counterrevolution. If it weren't for the flagrant interference in our internal affairs by international reaction we would have stamped out the bandits long ago."

"Bombings?" was the incredulous reply of a peasant with whom I struck up a conversation on this theme.

"Not as far as I know. I haven't heard any."

The peasant's name was (Golyam Khuseyn). He had brought to Kabul market some of the famous qonduz melons which he had grown on his own land. Screwing up his eyes against the bright mountain sun he stretched his arms wide, as if to say that if there had been such a thing he would have heard about it on the bazaar grapevine.

"Look at the marvelous melons I've brought, son," the peasant said. "I ask you, could I have had such a harvest if our fields had been bombed rather than plowed?"

There in the bazaar I saw a truck ready to leave laden with melons and bearing a familiar transit number. I was not mistaken: It was bound for Peshawar--a Pakistani city near the border. The driver and the owner of the shipment, fellows by the name of (Gani) and (Sherali) respectively, said that this was not their first trip across the border, where Afghan melons are in great demand.

"What's the road like, isn't it dangerous?" I asked.

"We hope that everything will be OK," (Gani) replied. "After taking a number of beatings the gangs don't dare to carry out highway robbery. The cowards will only attack remote villages.

So whomsoever you talk to in Afghanistan today--be they athletes flying to Moscow for the Olympics, peasants, workers, traders, teachers or clerical workers--they will all tell you the same thing: That they want peace and to quickly stamp out poverty and illiteracy.

Holding onto their weapons Afghan's patriots are resolutely and confidently pursuing a path of economic and social transformation, fulfilling under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Government the tasks of peaceful construction facing the country.

KUZMIN COMMENTS ON SLANDER AGAINST AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD241024 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 23, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksey Kuzmin writes:

The word "Afghanistan" constantly appears on the pages of British newspapers. But it is mentioned for one purpose: In order to slander the Afghan revolution, to misrepresent the nature of the processes taking place in Afghanistan. Positive information objectively describing the events in Afghanistan cannot be found in any of the British bourgeois newspapers. Such information is suppressed and does not appear on the pages of the Fleet Street press.

The latest example of this is the fact that the open letter of Afghan women to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the letter that was circulated by the BAKHTAR AGENCY, was not mentioned in the British press. The letter said that the recent pronouncements of the British prime minister about Afghanistan were "an insult to the patriotic and religious feelings, to national dignity and honour" of the Afghan women.

"Streams of slander have been poured on our country", the letter said. "But life taught us to distinguish between lies and truth, and truth is on the side of the majority of the Afghan people. It received with the open heart, supports and upholds the ideas of the April revolution which is national in its character and relies on Islamic traditions of the people".

"We do not believe that you speak on behalf of British women", the letter says. "What mother will not shudder on learning about atrocities of gangsters and saboteurs. They poison schoolchildren with nerve gas, put out their eyes, and cut off their arms, behead teachers, to keep the people in constant fear. Why do you keep silent about this?" Afghan women ask Margaret Thatcher.

This question was asked on June 26 when the letter of the Afghan women was circulated by the BAKHTAR AGENCY. But the reply to this letter was not given to this day. British newspapers that wish to be regarded as objective did not mention the letter's content at all. British women learnt nothing about the letter.

And this is understandable for the Conservative government wishes to keep the British people uninformed about the real state of affairs in Afghanistan so as to continue the policy of backing Afghan bandits and terrorists, to continue the anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan course of the ruling circles of Great Britain that follow in the wake of Washington's imperialist policy.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND GREETINGS TO SRV LEADERS

LD221553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, SRV prime minister.

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and all Soviet people and on our own account we send you and, through you, the VCP Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee and government and the fraternal Vietnamese people cordial greetings on the 25th anniversary of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation.

In the past 25 years our economic ties have become an important part of the whole complex of relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Close cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science and technology effectively serves the interests of strengthening our countries' national economic potentials and the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples' tasks in creative labor.

The present stage of development of USSR-SRV relations is characterized by the deepening and improvement of various forms of collaboration in all spheres on the firm basis of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty on friendship and cooperation.

The recent Soviet-Vietnamese summit meeting was a clear manifestation of solidarity between the Soviet Union and Vietnam and a new stimulus to the further consolidation and deepening of fraternal ties between our parties and countries.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

CEREMONIAL SESSION OF VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HELD

LD231401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Friendship and Solidarity"]

[Text] On 18 July a ceremonial session of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society Central Board devoted to the 25th anniversary of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation was held in Moscow. The speakers noted that the friendly meeting in July between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, wrote a graphic new page in the annals of cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

It was stressed that for Soviet people friendship and solidarity with Vietnam has been and remains a command of their hearts and minds and an expression of unvarying loyalty to the principles of internationalism.

In his speech Nguyen Huu Mai, Socialist Republic of Vietnam ambassador to the USSR, voiced thanks to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and all Soviet people for the aid and support which has been rendered and continues to be rendered to the people of Vietnam. Vietnam's successes in building socialism, he said, have been possible thanks to cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is becoming increasingly broad with every passing day.

The same day Nguyn Huu Mai held a reception to mark the notable date.

The reception was attended by V.N. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Ministry, and other ministries and departments.

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS' AGAINST KAMPUCHEA

LD240927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Ilinskiy article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Attack on Kampuchea's Sovereignty"]

[Text] Political subversion, armed aggression and shameless psychological warfare by all the mass propaganda media are the main instruments employed by Washington and Beijing against Indochina's peoples. Their aim is to fuel tension, hamper the normalization of life and prevent the strengthening of relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity among the patriots of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Another factor of considerable importance also attracts attention. Imperialist circles and Beijing realize the value and effectivenss of the assistance given by the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all progressive mankind to Indochina's true patriots. So the plans of Washington and the Maoists always contain a so-called element of "causing breaches" and creating tension in various regions of the world in order to fragment the progressive forces struggling for detente and peace among many fronts at the same time.

The frenzy with which Washington, Beijing and their accomplices tried to torpedo the 1980 Moscow Olympics is well known. But all their striving were in vain: What ragings Western and Beijing propaganda pour forth over the well-known events in Afghanistan! Of course, it is not only propaganda media that are used here, the enemies of Afghanistan's people and local reaction are supported in various ways. The world is familiar with numerous manifestations of the undeclared war against Afghanistan's people by Western imperialist circles in concert with the Chinese hegemonists, ranging right up to attempts to employ chemical weapons, the use of training centers and bases on neighboring states' territory, and the formation and sending into Afghanistan of detachments of mercenaries and saboteurs. Time is showing that even these marked cards of peace's enemies have been beaten. The historical process is irreversible. And all hostile intrigues ultimately rebound against those who embark on them.

It is precisely this that is evidenced by the present situation in Kampuchea. Washington and Beijing have inspired a so-called program for the "voluntary repatriation" from Thailand of Kampuchean refugees. The aim of this subversive action is to introduce the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs, portrayed as refugees, onto the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], to pander to counterrevolutionary elements, to prevent the making of a new life in the PRK and to drag Thailand into the ambit of their own reactionary policy.

And the time--summer 1980--for these hostile acts was not chosen casually. Suffering defeat after defeat in southwest Asia, imperialist forces and the Maoists are once again trying to become more active in Southeast Asia.

But even this marked card of Washington and Beijing is beaten. Events in Kampuchea show that all hostile actions by counterrevolutionary forces end in failure. India's recognition of the PRK People's Revolutionary Council was a political blow to the positions of the enemies of forces of peace and progress and will certainly usher in a period of further diplomatic recognition of the People's Revolutionary Council--the only legitimate and plenipotentiary [polnopravnyy] representative of the Khmer people.

Despite the subversive actions of Beijing and Washington, life is confidently returning to normal in the republic, the organs of people's power are strengthening and security and public order are being maintained. The draft PRK Constitution was recently published for nationwide discussion in the country. It stresses that a new page in its history has opened up before the country as a result of the brilliant victory of 7 January, 1979. With the aid and support of the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces, this victory will enable Kampuchea, in accordance with the people's will, to travel the path of independence, peace and proletarian solidarity.

Kampuchea is a sovereign state that has suffered monstrous trials through the fault of the United States and China. And assistance to the PRK is a matter of honor, conscience and reason for the world's peoples and states, while the hostile actions of the United States, Beijing and company expose them yet again as bitter opponents of peace and the peoples' social progress.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN MINISTERS 23 JULY

LD232026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] In Moscow today, Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Khristov and Belehev, respectively minister of foreign trade and minister of finance of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Under discussion were matters pertaining to the further development of economic ties between the two countries.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH POLISH METALLURGY MINISTER

LD231059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 2

[TASS report under the general headline "Talks in Moscow"]

[Text] On 18 July I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received F. Kaim, Polish minister of metallurgy, and had a talk with him.

KHOLOV, ARKHIPOV ATTEND POLISH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD212044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Today a festive meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow was devoted to the 36th anniversary of the renaissance of Poland. Taking part in it were Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations as well as military leaders.

Kiev Celebration

AU220943 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Summary] A solemn public meeting was held in Kiev on 21 July to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland. Present in the meeting presidium were Shcherbina, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Gurenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and other officials. The meeting was addressed by Nowak, Polish consul general in Kiev. Solemn meetings on the occasion were also held in Kharkov, Odessa, Lutsk, Poltava, Zaporozhye and other cities. On 21 July Nowak, Polish consul general in Kiev, gave a reception on the anniversary. A 10-day Polish book festival opened in Kiev.

POLISH NAVAL TRAINING SHIP ENDS VISIT TO ODESSA

LD241053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 80 p 3

[Untitled TASS report under the rubric "Yesterday"]

[Text] Soviet seamen and Odessa working people have given a cordial sendoff to the Polish naval training ship Vodnik, which spent 6 days in the hero city on a working visit.

ZINOVYEVA VIEWS UK LIFT OF ARMS EMBARGO ON CHILE

LD240905 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--TASS commentator Nataliya Zinovyeva writes:

The British Government adopted on Tuesday the decision to lift the embargo on arms deliveries to the fascist junta of Chile, the embargo that was imposed by the Labour government in 1974. British officials explain this decision by alleging that the situation in the sphere of human rights in Chile has changed for the better since that time. The same reasoning was made by the Conservative government when it restored diplomatic relations with the junta last January.

The striving to whitewash Pinochet's fascist regime are attempts with the use of unsavoury means. If the situation in Chile has changed then it is only for the worse. The number of arrests in Chile increased. The security services subject prisoners to torture that, according to a Chilean lawyer, became more refined, for it leaves no marks. Universities and other educational establishments which the junta regards as the breeding-ground of "seditious ideas" are under special surveillance of the Pinochet political police.

All the talk about the "changes for the better" is nothing but hypocrisy. Was it that the Conservative government hoped that the world public opinion will be misled by Chilean propaganda and will believe that the new draft constitution published recently in Chile is an evidence of some sort of "democratisation?" but even a cursory glance at this document that has been blessed by Pinochet is enough for realizing that the working out of the constitution is a move by which Pinochet hopes to legalise the order established by the junta and to ensure for himself and for his clique an opportunity to remain in power on a "legal basis," so to say. This constitution will give nothing to the Chilean people, and the governmental circles of Britain that talk so much about human rights must of course be aware of this. Indeed, the new constitution bans the left parties. The working people will still be deprived of the right to strike. Restrictions for the press are envisaged. And opinions disapproving of the "social order" (which means the fascist order now existing in Chile) will be banned by law. Pinochet guaranteed for himself further stay in office for a five-year transitional period envisaged by the constitution, and the right to run for the post of the head of government for another term of six years.

It is not for nothing that the British Conservatives are trying to exonerate the Chilean junta and conduct the course at rapprochement with the Pinochet regime despite the resolute protests of the British public. They are doing this for the same reason for which the Pinochet resorted to the farce of the constitution, in order to legalise what is being done unofficially. Since the Conservatives came into office the economic and financial cooperation of British monopolies with the clique of Pinochet has been steadily growing. Armaments manufacturers already broke the embargo many times. A contract for the delivery of over 700 thousand sterling worth of weapons to the junta was concluded in December last. Early this year the British bank Lazard Brothers and Company Ltd. gave a credit of five million sterling to Chile. Approximately the same credit was granted earlier to Chile by the bank N.M. Rothschild and Sons, Ltd.

After the lifting of the embargo British weapons will flow to Chile unhindered. According to the estimates of the British press, Britain will soon be able to deliver to Chile over 200 million sterling worth of armaments.

The Conservative government is paving the way for the open backing of the Pinochet regime, not being abashed in the least over the fact that the weapons bought by the junta from Britain will be used for suppressing discontent of the people. Many public and political leaders in Britain itself describe the decision on the lifting of the embargo as disgraceful.

STEPANOV: LUNS BETRAYS 'TRUE ATTITUDE' OF NATO TO AUSTRIA

LD231543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Stepanov Vienna dispatch under the rubic "Rejoinder": "Along a Different Path..."]

[Text] Speaking in the Swiss city of Muerren, North Atlantic bloc Secretary General Luns openly stated that in the event of a threat from the Warsaw Pact states "NATO would quickly send its forces into Austria." In his words neutral Austria must thus "stand on the side of the NATO states." The Viennese public became alarmed: Deliberately or otherwise, Luns was betraying NATO's true attitude to Austria and the role assigned to it by NATO strategists in realizing their aggressive plans. One of the popular papers even published a scenario. NATO's main "strategic thrust" toward the East runs through Austria.

Journalists asked Foreign Minister W. Pahr for an explanation. How can the NATO leader's statement be reconciled with the terms of the State Treaty and the country's status of permanent neutrality? The minister promised to study the Luns report in detail. Meanwhile W. Pahr added that Austria "alone is qualified to deal with its own security." It "does not intend entering into an alliance with anyone," since this would contradict one of the main conditions of Austrian neutrality. At the present time no one is threatening Austria.

Many Viennese papers published the foreign minister's answer. It satisfied the Austrian public. Neutral Austria wants to live quietly and in peace. It does not go along with those who nurture plans of aggression.

KEBIN TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST LEADER REPORTED

LD231315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna, 13 Jul--Today, I.G. Kebin, head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met with F. Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party.

During their conversation, which was conducted in an atmosphere of friendship, F. Muhri informed him of the activity of Austrian communists who consistently defend the basic interests of Austrian working people and their country's national interests, actively advocate the consolidation of peace in Europe and resolutely oppose NATO's dangerous plans to deploy new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

It was noted that the friendship between the peoples of Austria and the USSR is strengthening and that Soviet-Austrian relations are developing successfully in the political, economic and cultural spheres, which are an important element in the system of good-neighborly ties in the European Continent.

AGREEMENT WITH ITALIAN STEEL FIRM REPORTED

ID221306 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 22, TASS--The understanding on extending the general agreement of 1974 between the "Finsider" corporation and the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR for the period of 1981-1985 is assessed by Italy's businessmen as another major step in the consolidation of Soviet-Italian trade and economic relations.

The agreement envisages Italian exports to the USSR of various metal production, including large-bore tubes and steel sheets for their production to the quantity of 50,000 tons annually and Soviet exports to Italy of steel scrap, coal, iron ore and nickel.

The sides noted with satisfaction the positive results already achieved in bilateral cooperation and emphasized that prospects were favourable for joint activity in this field between the USSR and Italy.

The general agreement was signed for the Soviet side by Yuriy Brezhnev, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and for the Italiam side by "Finsider" president Capanna.

While in Italy, the head of the Soviet delegation Yuriy Brezhnev met with De Michelis, Italy's minister for state participation, and Italy's Foreign Trade Minister Manca. They discussed the development of mutual economic cooperation between the two states.

TRADE WITH ITALY GROWS DESPITE U.S. 'PRESSURE'

ID240811 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 July, 1980, publishes on page 4 a 2,000-word report from Italy by correspondent G. Zafesov under the rubric "Europe Since Helsinki" and headlined "Two-Way Street," citing favorable comments on Soviet-Italian trade by the heads of several Italian firms. Noting that the activity of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce is "expanding with every passing year," Zafesov states that "it is well known that the United States is now bringing unprecedented pressure to bear on West Europe in general and Italy in particular to force them to curtail cooperation with the USSR. Unfortunately, these plans are meeting with support from a certain section of Italy's ruling circles eager to oblige the transatlantic partner. It can be said with confidence that the overwhelming majority of Italian businessmen do not share this approach." Having cited the opinion of a Milan businessman called Adeglio Pace corroborating this, Zafesov reports: "We have not been stopped by the position of a U.S. President prepared to set the whole world a loggerheads for the sake of reelection.' Franco Lucchetta, general director of the Tecno firm whom I met in San Remo, as it were confirmed Pace's words." "The U.S. National Olympic Committee made a mistake 'in embarking on concessions to the Carter administration. Those who oppose the Olympics run the risk of being isolated in the face of public opnions.'"

IRANIANS CONTINUE EFFORTS TO THWART 'CONSPIRATORS'

LD240935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "Investigation Underway"]

[Text] Tehran--Nowadays it is mostly with a call for vigilance that Iranian radio and television begin their programs.

The conspiracy that set itself the aim of a coup d'etat and was backed by the U.S., Israeli and Egyptian intelligence services has been eliminated. Many of the ringleaders have been caught. The investigation is underway. However, some of the conspiracy's organizers are still at liberty. Their photographs and descriptions are being given in the newspapers and posted in prominent places at the intersections of Tehran streets and in squares.

The nighttime silence of Tehran's streets is constantly shattered by exchanges of automatic fire with escaping conspirators. The special headquarters for the elimination of conspiracies has called on the country's population to nip in the bud possible further onslaughts by the conspirators.

There is every probability that the U.S. and Israeli agents and their Iranian servants who remain at liberty may try to implement their black plans, the headquarters' appeal says.

The headquarters calls on the Islamic committees in oil enterprises and on the Revolutionary Guards to vigilantly protect oil industry facilities from enemies. Security organs are being ordered to strictly monitor people's movements on the country's highways, and drivers and passengers are being ordered to carry out the security forces' demands. International airports and customhouses are being specially monitored. All this is being done with the aim of preventing the conspirators from escaping abroad.

PARTICIPANTS IN ABORTIVE COUP EXECUTED IN IRAN

LD240711 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 23, TASS--Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Court sentenced to death another five participants in the abortive anti-state plot. According to the newspaper Tehran TIMES, sentenced to death were also three narcotics dealers and a terrorist who tried to plant a bomb at the building of Tehran university.

21 Executions

LD241032 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 24, TASS--21 people were shot to death today in the Tehran jail of Evin, sentenced by the Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal. According to newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, they had been involved in the recent plot to overthrow the Iranian Government.

SAVCHENKO DENOUNCES ATTACK ON TUDEH HEADQUARTERS

GF231830 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] A report received from Tehran says a group of about 200 unidentified persons attacked the Iranian Tudeh Party headquarters. Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes on this occasion:

In a statement granted to the Tehran press, the Tudeh Party spokesman pointed out the exact source of this instigation. He said this attack was carried out at the instigation of U.S. imperialist agents in Iran who have been successful in misleading a number of youths and pushing them toward adventurism.

Obviously, the attack against the Iranian Tudeh Party headquarters is a link in the chain of vast subversive activities that American agents and promonarchical reactionaries have been carrying out against revolutionary forces and the republican regime in Iran. A very short time ago a fresh plot by these forces was revealed. It was the sixth plot against the Islamic Republic of Iran. As President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has said, the preliminaries for a fresh plot, in other words the seventh plot by the enemies of Iran's revolution, is being speedily prepared. They want to drown the Iranian people's liberation movement in blood and re-impose the shah's pro-imperialist regime.

Washington is stationing its armed forces near Iran and intends to attempt a military intervention in order to help the plotters. Meanwhile, Washington officials are not hiding the fact that such a plot and a military intervention in Iran might be carried out in the near future.

American agents are trying, by carrying out a sudden provocative attack against the Tudeh Party, to distract the Iranian people's attention from these sinister preparations and to strike a blow at the country's democratic forces that are persistently trying to defend Iran's revolutionary gains. The Tudeh Party has always aroused and continues to arouse a special hatred in the imperialists and American agents--in other words, the shah's officials. The reason for this is that this party always was and continues to be a pioneer struggling for the welfare and freedom of the Iranian people and for the nation's independence. Tens of thousands of this party's members, such as Ruzbeh--the patriotic hero--undoubtedly sacrificed their lives toward this objective.

The shah's clique and imperialists have drowned this party in the flood of empty and defamatory accusations, intending to spread discord among the revolutionary forces. But those who set out to attack the fortresses of the shah's despotic regime knew that members of the Tudeh Party were their faithful costrugglers in the bloody struggles and were always on their side. They knew this and held them in high regard.

It is necessary to recall remarks by Ayatollah Mohammad Taleqani, Iran's valiant patriot, who during a ceremony at the time of the victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran said:

In struggling to overthrow the shah's despotic regime, Tudeh Party members were either killed and tortured by the secret police or spent numerous years in prison. Therefore, there is no doubt that despite our differences in policy we are united in a joint struggle.

Following the victory of the revolution, the Iranian Tudeh Party declared its full support for Ayatollah Khomeyni's anti-imperialist policy. The Tudeh Party is working toward unification of the country's patriotic forces, something that is necessary in order to thwart imperialist and reactionary instigations against the Iranian people's revolutionary gains. This is why American imperialism is striking the Iranian Tudeh Party, the party of the Iranian workers.

TERRORIST BOMB EXPLOSION IN TEHRAN REPORTED

LD232212 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 23, TASS--A bomb planted by terrorists exploded in the shopping centre of Iranian capital this morning.

According to preliminary data, 15 people were killed and 77 injured as a result of the explosion.

INSTANCES OF USSR DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO IRAN CITED

LD221449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov Tehran dispatch: "True to Commitments"]

[Text] Iran's largest grain elevator, with a capacity of 96,000 tons, which was built with the Soviet Union's technical assistance, has been commissioned at Karaj near Tehran.

"The elevator in Karaj has already begun receiving the new harvest's grain," N. Lavrenov, leader of Selkhozpromeksport All-Union Association's representation in Iran, told your correspondent. "This is the 33d elevator which has gone into operation in Iran with Soviet economic and technical assistance. Another eight are being erected in the cities of Neka, Yasuj, Borujerd and others. And in Mashhad a mill is being built, also with the USSR's technical assistance, with the capacity to grind 300 tons daily."

Apart from the elevators, the most diverse enterprises, built in Iran with the USSR's technical assistance, are working successfully, including such industrial giants as the Esfahan metallurgical combine, the machine building plant in Arak, the Ramin heating and power plant, the largest in the south of Iran, coal mines, agglomerate factories and iron mines. Very rich deposits of coking coal have been discovered in Tabas and the Great Salt Desert with the participation of Soviet geologists.

"We are grateful to the Soviet Union because it is conscientiously fulfilling its commitments," M. Borujerdi, governor general of Esfahan Province said at the commissioning ceremony for the latest convertor at the Esfahan metallurgical combine.

ZIMBABWE PARLIAMENT EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY

LD232210 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Salisbury, July 23, TASS--The Parliament of the Republic of Zimbabwe today unanimously approved the draft law on extending the state of emergency from July 26 for another six months. Joshua Nkomo, minister of the interior, explained that the measure is dictated by considerations of internal security of the young state and is directed at protecting the people's gains.

At the same time the minister announced the lifting of a number of restrictions, imposed by the former colonial regimes, particularly, censorship and special courts and military tribunals.

PRAVDA VIEWS SOVIET-NIGERIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD230859 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 July 1980 publishes on page 4 a 1,800-word A. Romanov article entitled "Nigeria's Problems." The article starts with a brief survey of Nigerian history since independence in 1960, especially noting the economic successes scored during the 13 years of rule by military government, which recently handed over power to a civilian government. The article continues as follows:

"Multifaceted Soviet-Nigerian cooperation developed during those years, particularly in the economic sphere. Its foundations had been laid in the difficult times of the civil war. Commenting on Nigeria's relations with the Soviet Union during that war, the government newspaper THE MORNING POST wrote: 'A friend in need is a friend indeed. Therefore we salute again and again the splendid Russian people, who came to our assistance at a most difficult hour for us. And as long as Federal Nigeria exists, one generation will pass on to the next stories about that assistance. Love and respect for the Soviet people will remain forever in the hearts of Nigerians.

"Obvious progress has been made in the development of Soviet-Nigerian economic ties over the past decade. Soviet specialists have successfully carried out important geological survey work--large deposits of iron ore and coal, essential to the creation of a metallurgical industry, have been found. And the 'contract of the century,' as Nigerians proudly call it, on the joint construction of a metallurgical complex with an annual productivity of 2.7 million tons of rolled metal was signed between the Soviet Union and Nigeria in July 1979. Construction of this complex has already begun at (Adzhaokut). The country attaches exceptionally great importance to this giant new Nigerian construction project, which is designed to accelerate industrialization."

DEMICHEV RECEIVES CONGO CULTURE MINISTER

LD231101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 4

[Excerpt] On 18 July P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received J. Tati-Loutard, minister of culture and sports of the People's Republic of the Congo.

During the friendly talk there was a discussion of questions of further cultural cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo.

J. Okamza, People's Republic of the Congo ambassador to the USSR attended the talk.

KOSTANYAN HIGHLIGHTS IMPROVING CONDITIONS IN NICARAGUA

LD231342 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 30 Signed to Press 17 Jul 80 pp 12-13

[Dispatch written for ZA RUBEZHOM by Lev Kostanyan, PRAVDA correspondent in Mexico and for the Central American countries: "Nicaragua, a Country Rising From the Ruins"]

[Excerpts] Managua-Mexico City--The past year has not been easy for Nicaraguans...

When, in July 1979, the long struggle headed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the acknowledged vanguard of Nicaragua's people, culminated in the overthrow of Somoza's dictatorship and the accession of power of patriotic, democratic forces, the country lay in ruins. Now the first year of the new life Nicaraguans are building under the leadership of the FSLN and the Government of National Reconstruction it has appointed has come to its end.

The enemies of the revolutionary transformations particularly stepped up their activities when it became clear that the Sandinist leadership was pretty strong in both the military and political spheres. It is also pursuing a realistic economic policy and all this is strengthening its position, which, of course, displeases the revolution's enemies.

In a speech at a recent dinner staged by the American Chamber of Commerce in Nicaragua, L. Pezzullo, the U.S. ambassador in Managua, almost openly urged enterpreneurs to undermine the Sandinists' political positions. The private sector, which controls 60 percent of the country's economy, ought to head the present process just as the FSLN headed the first phase, the ambassador advised. In an editorial the newspaper BARRICADA called the ambassador's speech "incitement to counterrevolution."

The creation of a State Council in May evoked the unconcealed discontent of the new Nicaragua's internal and external enemies. The council has 47 members, representing 29 political, trade union and other public organizations, including 5 from the private sector of the country. Why the discontent? Because that State Council, which has consultative-legislative functions, as BARRICADA wrote, is a "rostrum for the people's masses and a form of participation by them in the leadership of the revolutionary process." Suffice it to say that the Sandinist defense committees have 9 seats on the council; the FSLN has 6 seats; the Sandinist Armed Forces, the Sandinist Working People's Trade Union Center, and the Association of Rural Working People each have 3; the Youth League and the Nicaraguan Women's Association each have one; and so forth.

Last month the council approved a bill increasing the wages of the lowest-paid categories of working people by 10 percent. This question was submitted for the discussion by the leading council of the Government of National Reconstruction on the initiative of an inter-trade union commission that proposed that the law enter into force retroactively--from 1 June. The representatives of the private sector on the council tried to kill the bill or at least filibuster its discussion, but the majority did not agree with them and the bill was adopted in the form proposed by the inter-trade union commission--the coordinating organ for the creation of a united trade union center for Nicaragua's working people.

Indeed, it is impossible to overestimate the importance of this organization, and of the 19 July Sandinist Youth League and the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Nicaraguan Women's Association, especially in recent months, when attacks and provocations by the new Nicaragua's enemies have become more frequent.

It is precisely in this period that more and more entrepreneurs, on outside prompting, have begun to resort actively to sabotage and other acts of economic war, which they have declared on the revolutionary authorities. For instance, the masters of the Sovipe construction firm and the Nicarac weaving factory managed tc move some industrial equipment outside the country, which is banned most strictly in the new Nicaragua, where every job is valued.

On the initiative of mass organizations, these enterprises have been placed under state control. The working people are helping army subunits and the state security forces in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary rabble. In the Department of Matagalpa, in the north, a gang that had terrorized the local inhabitants was smashed last month with the assistance of agricultural workers. With the assistance of the Sandinist defense committees, the state security organs recently eliminated a counterrevolutionary group that called itself the "Democratic Armed Forces." The gang's ringleader, one Solorsano, admitted he had links with the Americans, Minister of the Interior Tomas Borge disclosed at a press conference.

The United States began to make attempts to destabilize the new Nicaragua literally from the first day of the revolution's victory. It is well known how much Washington has done to complicate the country's economic situation and cause political tension. Day in, day out the so-called U.S. "big press" mounts an unbridled slander campaign against the Sandinist leadership.

Inspired by Washington's example, the revolution's internal enemies are trying to mount an open offensive against the people's gains. All kinds of Maoist-type groups are undermining the new government. A. Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement Bourgeois Party, constantly tries to create a government crisis. Until the end of April this year he was a member of the government's leading council, representing on it "entrepreneurs' Nicaragua," as the American press loved to emphasize. On the eve of the first State Council session, repeating Washington's false allegations of a "Red peril threatening Nicaragua," he ostentatiously left the government--clearly in order to assist the revolution's external enemies and to provide them with a pretext for intervention.

A. Robelo's resignation is part of a broad plan aimed at weakening the revolutionary authorities' position. This is attested, for instances, by the fact that it coincided with the U.S. Congress decision to make the granting of a $75-million American loan, long promised to Nicaragua, conditional on new, still more rigid requirements (for instance, that 60 percent of the sum must be used for the needs of the private sector). These terms were rightly regarded in Nicaragua as interference in a sovereign country's internal affairs.

With Head Held High

"Sandino told us to bow our heads to no one," Tomas Borge told me at that time. "The United States is perfectly well aware that we have a great need of the loan (it is a question of a loan, not of gratuitous aid); we need it to restore the economy and fulfill the 1980 plan.

"So they are trying to dictate terms to us. We say in reply that we are ready for any privations, but we will not kneel before imperialism."

The imperialist tactics also envisage armed provocations against Nicaragua. So-called "aid centers"--military camps where counterrevolutionaries, mostly from among Somoza's National Guards, who have not been completely defeated, undergo military training under the guidance of American instructors--have been set up in border areas, on Honduran territory.

But the Sandinists have strong nerves. They decided to lift the state of siege that existed for the first 9 months. Self-confidence and a firm faith in support from the working masses are characteristic of the Sandinist leaders.

Revolutionary Nicaragua's prestige in the international arena is growing unvaryingly. It now has friends throughout the world. They are helping it to build a new life.

Implementation of the Soviet-Nicaraguan agreements on trade and economic, scientific and technical, and cultural cooperation signed in March is beginning. Aeroflot planes have begun making regular flights between Moscow and Managua. Cuban physicians are fighting yellow fever and other infectious diseases in the Nicaraguan jungle, until recently impenetrable. Schools are being built with funds from the GDR. Nicaraguan hospitals are receiving Bulgarian medicines. Mexican-manufactured trucks speed along the newly paved streets of Managua. Tankers carrying Venezuelan oil moor in Nicaragua's ports. Agricultural equipment is being received from a number of West European states.

"We are proud that we maintain normal relations with almost all countries of the world," Jacinto Suarez, first deputy foreign minister, told me. "We are proving by our action that Nicaragua is a sovereign state and adheres to the principles of nonalignment and noninterference. We are not exporting revolution. We are building a new Nicaragua--a free state of happy people. If our example inspires the peoples of neighboring countries groaning beneath the yoke of military dictatorships, we will be glad. That was what Augusto Cesar Sandino dreamed of."

MEETING MARKS NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD171956 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, Joly 17, TASS--"The Nicaraguan people have written a new heroic page in the history of the national liberation movement. The victory of the Nicaraguan revolution is a triumph of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. It is a model for all peoples fighting for their liberation," Professor Viktor Volskiy president of the Soviet Association of Friendship with Latin American Countries, said today at a meeting in Moscow, marking the first anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua.

The Soviet people, said Professor Volskiy express their kind feelings and admiration to the freedom-loving people of Nicaragua, who chose the road of progressive social, economic and political changes. True to their internationalist duty, the USSR and other socialist countries take an active part in the movement of international solidarity with the Nicaraguan patriots.

"The march of our revolution is becoming ever-more firm. And this does not come to the liking of the imperialists, trying to aggravate the situation in the Caribbean," Horacio Melendes Uriza, Nicaragua's charge d'affaires said. "Our struggle is part of the general struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace and detente," he stressed.

PRAVDA SEES NICARAGUA COPING WITH ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD231509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 4

[Special Correspondent L. Kostanyan dispatch: "Nicaragua: Time of Rebirth"]

[Excerpts] Managua, July--Revolution square has now been laid out on one of the vacant lots of which there were many in the Nicaraguan capital after the devastating earthquake of 1972. It is precisely here that the celebrations to mark the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan people's victory over the bloody dictatorship of the Somoza clan--the henchmen of imperialism and reaction--will be held.

The war has abated, but it is still early to lay down arms. The defense of the revolution against internal and external enemies remains an important task. Nor is it possible to cope with the devastation in just one year.

During the civil war the bulk of the population was diverted from production and many enterprises were destroyed. The country fell into the clutches of a very harsh financial crisis, since the Somoza supporters left behind empty safes and a colossal foreign debt.

But the masses' enthusiasm is high. The country is working on the fulfillment of its first plan--"The 1980 Program of Economic Reconstruction for the Benefit of the People." This program is aimed at achieving the 1978 production level this year. Henry Ruiz, minister of planning and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership, described how this program for Nicaragua's rebirth is being fulfilled:

"Our enemies allege that we will be unable to lead the country. Yes, we have made mistakes, and even now not everything is going smoothly. But we have proved that it is not just weapons that we know how to master. The reconstruction of all spheres of the economy now being undertaken is both economic and sociopolitical in nature. The distribution of credits and grain stocks and the planning of budget expenditure are carried out on a just basis, with consideration for the paramount needs of the population and the working people. The correctness of the line adopted by the government and Sandinist Front is confirmed by the support it encounters among the people. For instance, predictions that the peasants would only work halfheartedly without compulsion have not come true. This year's sowing was carried out in an organized, vigorous manner, over considerably larger areas than before.

How is the agrarian reform proceeding? State agroindustrial complexes have been created on a number of the estates formerly belonging to Somoza and his minions. Of course, these were the best lands and pastures, provided with modern equipment. The state sector immediately began to play a large part in the production both of export goods--meat, cotton and coffee--and of goods for the domestic market--rice, beans, corn and butter. A struggle is being waged against speculators.

The structure of state power is also being strengthened. A new legislative organ--the State Council--has been created. It includes representatives of 29 organizations: the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Sandinist revolution defense committees, the armed forces, trade unions, political parties, and associations of industrialists, agricultural workers, and workers in education, health and the press. This broad representation guarantees that all strata of the population take part in the management of the country.

Immediately after the revolution Nicaragua began to establish relations with the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, which are helping that country to overcome the grim legacy of the overthrown regime. [paragraph continues]

During the visit to the Soviet Union in March by a government and party delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua, agreements on trade and economic and scientific and cultural cooperation and a plan for ties between the CPSU and the Sandinist National Liberation Front were signed. These agreements are already being implemented. Relations between our countries are acquiring increasingly broad scope. And only recently a direct air route served by Aeroflot aircraft joined Moscow and Managua.

The Nicaraguan people, bending over their school benches and abolishing the last nests of counterrevolution, driving tractors and standing at lathes, the people who have become the masters of their destiny, look into the future with confidence.

NICARAGUA FORMS PATRIOTIC FRONT OF REVOLUTION

LD241056 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, July 24, TASS--The patriotic front of the revolution has been established in the Nicaraguan capital. The document on instituting the front was signed by representatives of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the People's Social-Christian Party and the Independent Liberal Party.

The aim of the formation of the front is to give all-round support to the policy of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, to defend and consolidate the revolutionary gains and to ensure conditions for profound socio-economic transformations in the republic.

SHRAGIN SEES MOUNTING RESISTANCE TO BOLIVIAN JUNTA

LD231705 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Bolivian people are stepping up resistance to the military junta that toppled the legitimate government of President Lidia Gueiler [words indistinct]. More from Viktor Shragin. Here is what he writes:

The reactionary military who staged the coup are trying to strengthen their position with terror. Twenty-five thousand troops and artillery and tanks have been sent to the south to suppress the uprising of workers. And reinforced police and army units are using firearms against anti-junta demonstrators in La Paz. The events in Bolivia are reminiscent of the situation in Chile after General Pinochet took power.

Just as in Chile the United States Central Intelligence Agency is behind the actions of the Bolivian military. True, Washington has denied any involvement, but it made the same denial after the fascist takeover in Chile. Moreover a spokesman of the State Department in Washington has admitted that for several weeks before the takeover the administration had been in touch with the Bolivian military.

It's no secret either that the United States has been giving military aid to those very groups in Bolivia that prepared and staged the reactionary coup. It is also known that many Bolivian generals were trained for antigovernment actions at special schools set up by the United States. After the takeover in La Paz, the United States ambassador left Bolivia and made a stopover in Santiago on his way to Washington. This too is significant. What was the purpose of the stopover? Could it have been to coordinate the actions of the Chilean and Bolivian military?

Reactionary groups in the United States clearly demonstrate their satisfaction with the takeover. And it's easy to understand why. Washington was obviously disturbed by the trend towards democracy in Bolivia. The coup was intended to stop this.

But the people of Bolivia have no wish to live under a military dictatorship. The general strike continues, and resistance to the reactionary junta is gathering momentum.

COLOMBIAN CP LEADER WRITES ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD231539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Communist Party of Colombia Central Committee: "Upholding Working People's Interests"]

[Excerpts] The Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] is celebrating its 50th anniversary. It was founded on 17 July 1930.

The birth of the Communist Party marked the appearance in Colombia of a new type of political current that openly proclaimed its class nature and indissoluble link with the proletariat. The Communist Party made a decisive contribution to creating the first united trade union center, which mounted an active struggle to satisfy working people's economic and political demands. Nowadays the PCC is successfully pursuing a policy of strengthening working class unity of action and supporting the National Council of Trade Unions, the organization that coordinates the activities of the country's four trade union federations whose role is increasing more and more with every passing day.

The communists have always taken an active part in anti-imperilist struggle and, at various stages, have advocated nationalizing power stations, communications and the railroads, which were in foreign monopolies' hands. In the forties the communists actively supported the creation of a national merchant fleet and the nationalization of the main oil industry enterprises. Now the PCC is advocating the need for independent development of the national economy and opposing the dominance of foreign capital in industry and U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs.

Our party has always regarded itself as a component part of the international communist movement, unvaryingly committed to the principles of proletarian internationalism. Solidarity with the country of victorious socialism--the Soviet Union--has always been regarded by the PCC as revolutionaries' main duty. During the antifascist struggle the party was the initiator of democratic forces' movement for solidarity with the Spanish Republic, which was fighting against the Francoists, who received support from Hitler and Mussolini. During World War II the PCC sided with the antifascist resistance and hailed the Soviet Union's glorious struggle against Hitlerite aggression. In the fifties, when an extremely reactionary dictatorship ruled in Colombia, our party struggled actively against the Colombian Government's intervention in the Korean war. In the sixties it mounted a mighty campaign to defend revolutionary Cuba which continues to this day. We are struggling for peace throughout the world and against the inhumane policy of the imperialist monopolies and their Beijing accomplices, who are threatening the world with thermonuclear war and spurring on the arms race in defiance of the peoples' interests.

The Colombian communists--Marxist-Leninists who seek to study and solve the problems facing the country on the basis of the immortal scientific principles elaborated by Marx and Lenin--tirelessly oppose both rightwing and "leftwing" revisionism.

In the forties the PCC experienced a profound crisis caused by the fact that rightwing revisionist forces had gained the upper hand in the party leadership. Having smashed rightwing revisionism, the party later firmly repelled all attempts by "leftwing" revisionism, mainly inspired by Maoist demagoguery, to deflect it from its course.

A process of independent capitalist development under conditions of the dominance of mighty financial groupings is now underway in Colombia's economy. The state of siege is restricting civil liberties. Instead of ordinary courts, there are military tribunals. The ruling class intends to foist on the people a model of the so-called "limited democracy" so eulogized by the U.S. administration. There are also many people who dream of establishing a dictatorship after the Uruguayan and Chilean patterns.

The PCC responds to the antidemocratic restrictions and the fascist threat with a consistent struggle for working class unity of action and the formation of a broad front of the country's democratic forces.

The PCC is putting forward the idea of creating a broad antimonopoly and anti-imperialist front which will unite the working class, the peasantry, middle strata, religious figures and patriotically minded soldiers and officers in the armed forces who do not want to continue to be used as an instrument to repress the people. As the basis for forming this front, the communists are putting forward a program aimed at combating inflation and rising living costs, at increasing wages, introducing price controls and nationalizing urban transport and the oil industry. Along with the economic measures, political demands are also made: The state of siege must be lifted and those who are on trial, in prison or persecuted on political grounds must be granted amnesty. The PCC is also suggesting an open debate on longer-term measures such as the democratic reform of the state apparatus, the complete restoration of the powers of parliament and municipal councils, the withdrawal of troops from militarized rural areas, and the implementation of an agrarian reform to give poor peasants land, working tools and credits.

As it celebrates its 50th anniversary, the PCC is preparing for its 13th congress, to be held 7-11 November this year. The party members are discussing the theses for the 13th congress in which the PCC Central Committee provides a profound analysis of the new economic and social situation in the country. We are confident that the congress will be an important landmark on the path of strengthening the party and transforming it from the most conscious and militant but as yet small vanguard of the working people into a mass, influential Leninist organization capable of leading the Colombian people in the class battles to improve their hard living conditions, for peace and true democracy and for socialism.

CPSU ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO COLOMBIAN CP PUBLISHED

LD221107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Text of CPSU Central Committee greetings message on the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Communist Party of Columbia]

[Text] To the Communist Party of Colombia Central Committee:

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal congratulations to the Colombian communists on the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC].

Since its foundation the PCC has devoted itself entirely to the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for the vital interests of the working class, the peasantry and all the working people, the strengthening of the country's national sovereignty and economic self-sufficiency, democracy and social progress.

Your party has traveled a long and difficult road and operated underground for many years, under conditions of brutal persecution; many of your comrades gave their lives for a better future for the Colombian people.

Ardent patriots of their motherland, the Colombian communists are also consistent internationalists to whom the freedom-loving aspirations of other peoples are dear. This was vividly manifested at the time of the national revolutionary war in Spain, during the battles against Hitlerite fascism and during the imperialist aggression against the Vietnamese people. True to the cause of revolutionary solidarity, the PCC actively supports the peoples of Chile, Paraguay, Guatemala, Uruguay, El Salvador and other Latin American countries struggling against antidemocratic regimes.

The PCC invariably adopts a principled stance on questions of strengthening the international communist movement's cohesion.

People in the Soviet Union are well aware of the Colombian communists' uncompromising attitude toward any manifestations of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism and of your efforts to spread the truth about real socialism's achievements and the CPSU's foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace and the peoples' security.

Long live the PCC!

May the friendship between our parties and between the Soviet and Colombian peoples strengthen and develop!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

BREZHNEV, PERUVIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD041531 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to Fernando Belaunde Terry congratulating him on his election as president of the Republic of Peru.

In a telegram of reply, the president-elect expressed his profound gratitude for the congratulations and, in his turn, extended his best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev.

The two telegrams expressed confidence that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Peru will continue to develop.

TADZHIK PAPER REVIEWS ISLAMIC AUTHORITY'S BOOK ON MUSLIMS

LD231047 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 5 Jul 80 p 3

[APN-attributed article by P. Davydov under the rubric "The USSR Seen Through the Eyes of Foreign Historians": "'Pages in the History of Islam and Muslims in the Land of the Soviets'"]

[Text] A book with this title by Shaykh Taha al-Wali, well-known Lebanese historian and journalist and author of numerous works on the history of Islam, has been published in Beirut by the Dar al-Fikr al-Jadid Publishing House. The Lebanese scholar's new study, 370 pages long and timed to coincide with the celebrations by Muslims all over the world to mark Islam's entry into the 15th century of the Hegira in the Muslim calendar, encompasses a vast historical period from the start of the spread of Islam on the territories of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus in the first century of the Hegira, right up to the present day.

The Lebanese historian's book is based on a large body of factual and scholarly material and the personal impressions gained by the author during his lengthy tour of the Soviet Union in the summer of 1979 and also in the course of meetings and discussions with Soviet orientalists, Muslim clerics and practising Muslims. The author saw the aim of his tour as being "to discover the historical truth about Islam and Muslims in the Soviet Union and to extract it from the flood of disinformation spread by 'cold war' propagandists trying to adapt isolated facts of modern Soviet reality to suit their own political interests.

"The overthrow of the tsarist regime in Russia," he writes, "and the establishment of Soviet power in 1917 marked not only a change in the form of government itself but also in the new authorities' attitude to the country's citizens, including its Muslims. The salvo fired by the 'Avrora' marked the end of hundreds of years of religious, national and social oppression which had governed relations between the tsarist government and its Muslim subjects. The position of Muslims began to change for the better. Tsarist oppression was replaced by complete religious freedom."

The very first decrees of the new authorities in Russia established the principles of the equality and sovereignty of the country's peoples and eliminated national and religious privileges and inconsistencies, a chapter in the book states. All national minorities were given the right to develop freely. Thanks to the new laws and the practical steps taken by the Soviet authorities and Lenin personally within the first months of the October Revolution Islam began to be regarded as an equal religion and Muslims in the new state received civil rights equal to all others.

In this regard, the author writes, "in its policy toward Muslims the Soviet Government did more than just eliminate the nightmare of tsarism, it gave them what they had been denied--the freedom to worship and to hold religious ceremonies--and also extended its friendly policy beyond Russia to the entire Arab and Muslim world. It dissolved and made public secret treaties concluded by the tsarist regime with France and Britain on the division of the legacy of the Ottoman Empire."

As a result of this policy, Shaykh Taha al-Wali points out, the Muslim peoples of Asia enslaved by capitalism, even those far removed from socialism, began rallying around the Soviet Union, seeing it as an ally in the struggle against the Western powers' colonialist policy. [paragraph continues]

As for Soviet Muslims, for the first time in centuries they began to engage in religious activities and to perform religious ceremonies without fear for their person, future or interests. They took their place as equals in the multinational family of the Soviet Union's peoples.

The years of World War II were, in the Lebanese scholar's opinion, a severe test and proof of this. At that time, Shaykh Taha al-Wali stresses, "when the Soviet Union was threatened by enslavement and the USSR imperiled by fascism, the entire Soviet people, including Muslims, rose up in defense of their motherland. Laying down their lives and displaying boundless heroism, people of different nationalities and faiths fought as one family for their freedom and independence. The memory of the people's epic feat and of the sons and daughters, Muslims included, who perished in that most savage of wars is sacred in the Soviet Union".

Discussing contemporary life in the Soviet Central Asian republics, where the bulk of the country's Muslim population lives, the author describes how they have been transformed from backward outposts of tsarist Russia into highly-developed industrial regions which are an integral part of the whole country's economy. "People from these developed agricultural and industrial regions hold leading positions both in their own republics and in Moscow."

"The positive policy pursued by Moscow toward the Muslim sections of the population both in the economic and other spheres has broken the ice of conservatism and caution which in tsarist times were a barrier to cooperation and mutual understanding between Muslims and the country's other citizens."

Here the benefits derived by the USSR's Muslim population are not limited to just the economic sphere but extend also to the spheres of cultural and spiritual life, Shaykh Taha al-Wali stresses. Thus, discussing freedom of worship he points in particular that the Soviet Union has opened the doors to obtaining a religious education for all Muslims. "This country has enriched Islamic history with the names of hundreds of scholars famed for their scientific works in the most diverse fields of Islamic and Arab culture."

"There is a tradition of friendship between the Soviet authorities and the Muslim world," the Lebanese historian writes in concluding his book. "The aim of that friendship is to ensure coexistence and strengthen the spirit of cooperation for the sake of progress, peace and people's happiness."

LEADING MOLDAVIAN GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

LD231403 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 8 July 1980 front-pages two Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 7 July appointing Nellya Pavlovna Kiriyak deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and Georgiy Afansyevich Stepanov first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, releasing him from the duties of deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers. The paper also carries on page 2 an unattributed "Chronicle" report stating that Grigoriy Isidorivich Yeremey has been released from the duties of first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his reassignment.

TRANSCAUCASUS MD CHIEF NOTES 'COMPLEXITY' OF BORDER SITUATION

LD240915 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 July 1980 devotes the whole of page 2 to a 6,800-word GRUZINFORM report on the 7 July Georgian Party Aktiv Meeting entitled "A Fitting Greeting for the Leninist Party's 26th Congress." According to the report, A.I. Shirinkin, chief of the Political Directorate of the Transcaucasus Military District, [military rank not given] made the following remarks at the meeting:

"Everything created by the people must be reliabley defended--this is the party's chief demand on the Soviet Armed Forces. And army and navy servicemen, including the soldiers, sergeants, ensigns, officers and generals of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, are reliably guarding the homeland's southern borders. The socialist competition in honor of the upcoming party congress has now developed in units and subunits. The district's servicemen are achieving new successes in combat and political training and learning how to use efficiently the formidable weapons and combat hardware entrusted to them. A stubborn struggle for high indicators in mastering military science is being waged in training fields and classrooms, on airfields and tank training grounds, by radar screens, on target ranges and firing grounds.

"As the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum pointed out, the positive changes occuring in the world are fiercely resisted by imperialist reaction. Stepping up confrontation with the Soviet Union, the Carter administration is gambling chiefly on building up its military potential, particularly in the Persian Gulf, where U.S. 'quick reaction' forces are actively being accumulated.

"All these facts attest to the complexity of the military and political situation on the country's southern borders and impose a special responsibility on the soldiers of the Transcaucasus Military District. They have perceived as the party's combat order the demand of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum on the need for constant vigilance and on strengthening our state's defense capability in every possible way. Constant combat readiness and high military skill--this is the gift which Transcaucasus soldiers are preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress."

'STATE SECURITY' GENERAL DIES 'SUDDENLY'

LD231449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 80 p 4

[G.I. Serov obituary]

[Text] Maj Gen Gennadiy Ivanovich Serov, who devoted his whole life to serving the Soviet motherland and the cause of the Communist Party of which he was a member since 1939, has died suddenly.

G.I. Serov followed the combat path from cadet at the F. Engels military-political school up to major general. From 1942 to the end of the Great Patriotic War he was at the front, participated in battles against the German fascist invaders and showed courage and steadfastness.

In the postwar years G.I. Serov performed responsible work in the state security organs.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state valued highly G.I. Serov's services to the motherland. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner, orders of the Patriotic War 1st and 2d class, the workers' Red Banner, the Red Star and many medals as well as the orders and medals of a number of socialist countries.

The bright memory of Gennadiy Ivanovich Serov will always remain in our hearts.

[Signed] A group of comrades.

L'UNITA REPORTS DECISION TO EXPEL FEMINIST EDITOR

LD230928 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 21 Jul 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Editor of First Feminist Magazine Expelled from USSR"]

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet authorities decided yesterday to deprive of citizenship and to expel immediately from the USSR Tatyana Mamonova, founder of the first Soviet feminist movement and of a clandestine magazine, WOMAN AND RUSSIA, devoted to the problems of Soviet women. According to reports from dissident sources in Leningrad, where Mamonova lived and worked, the women and her family (her husband and 4-year-old son) will be leaving the Soviet Union for Vienna immediately.

Tatyana Mamonova, 36, known for her artistic and literary activity, founded the magazine WOMAN AND RUSSIA last year. The two issues of the publication that have appeared challenged the thesis that complete equality between the sexes has been achieved in the USSR. On the contrary, according to the feminist magazine, Soviet society is still marked by male domination.

The publication has been previously seized by the authorities. Now, on the eve of publication of the third issue, the measure has been taken to expel the publication's editor. Apparently two other members of the editorial staff of WOMAN AND RUSSIA have been threatened with a similar measure.

BRIEFS

JEWISH OBLAST DOCUMENTARY--The premier of the documentary "On the Banks of Bira and Bidzhan" was held today at the Rodina movie theater in Birobidzhan. The great changes which have occured in the Jewish Autonomous Oblast are described by the Far Eastern newsreel workers in this film. Grigoriy (Ramchenddrov), a hero of the film, was in the first trainload of resettling Jews who arrived on the banks of Bira and Bidzhan in May 1928. Before his eyes the Tikhonkaya station was transformed into Birobidzhan, an industrial and cultural center of the Far East. Modern enterprises have sprung up in the city in which the Jews, Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians live as one family. The film viewers will also see Klipovetskiy, director of the Dalselmash plant; (Grisholts), merited teacher of the RSFSR and director of the Valdgeym village school; and (Grinshteyn), chairman of the Zavety Ilicha Kolkhoz. Authors of the Far Eastern newsreel studio, and journalist Mikhail Khanukh, author of the screen script, addressed the viewers before showing of the film. [Text] [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 80 SK]

ACADEMICIAN: PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING SIBERIAN OIL, GAS DEPOSITS

LD240843 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Jul 80 p 2

[Academician A. Trofimuk article: "Siberia's Oil and Gas"]

[Text] There is probably no other form of raw material whose extraction has such impact and importance for society as oil and gas extraction. Capital investment in the oil and gas industry quickly pays for itself, despite its size. And a 1-percent increase in the share of oil and gas in the country's energy balance yields an annual saving of the order of R1 billion.

From this viewpoint the discovery of oil and gas in West Siberia can hardly be overestimated. It signified the emergence of a major fuel and raw materials complex, which is unequaled in world practice in terms of its rate of development: Over the past three 5-year plans oil extraction alone has increased here from 1 to 315 million tons. And the fact that approximately 200 deposits of liquid and gaseous raw materials have already been discovered in this region and that their number is continuing to grow, graphically attests that our science has armed practice with quite sophisticated methods and means of seeking out underground riches.

The deposits of the West Siberian regions are in many ways unique. Thus, for example, the biggest of them--Urengoy--is distinguished by such a high concentration of gas in one spot that it makes it possible to create workings of exceptional capacity. At the same time the gas extracted here has a low sulfur content and, moreover, contains up to 99 percent methane--which considerably facilitates its preparation and purification before transportation.

Solid gas is of great interest. Siberian scientists have managed to substantiate scientifically that under permafrost conditions at low temperatures and high pressures hydrocarbons are capable of forming with water special solid compounds--gas hydrates. This work is opening up new possibilities in the direction of utilizing solid gas, large deposits of which have been discovered in Yakutia and in the lower reaches of the Vilyuy River.

The forecast potential of Siberian deposits is even more promising. Until recently all the main oil and gas fields here had been discovered in Mesozoic deposits formed 100-185 million years ago. In the opinion of a number of Siberian geologists, however, more ancient deposits--Paleozoic ones more than 300 million years old--are also promising.

The correctness of these forecasts has been confirmed by the first deep wells drilled in the south of the West Siberian platform. It can now be said with confidence that, according to all the geological data, strata lying at depths ranging from 2,500 to 4,000 meters contain stocks of valuable raw materials. This is particularly so in the area between the Lena and Yenisey rivers.

The fact that Siberia's potential as a supplier of oil and gas is considerable is beyond doubt. The difficulties associated with opening them up are equally well known: The majority of discovered and forecast deposits are situated in regions with complex natural and climatic conditions far removed from main lines of transport and from the country's industrial and cultural centers. Marshes, the weather's whims, permafrost, difficult living conditions and, as a consequence, limited labor resources--all this turns access to Siberia's riches into an exceptionally complex set of problems. And it would be a mistake to approach their resolution with traditional yardsticks, without a careful analysis of the prospects.

Today we are standing on the threshold of a qualitatively new stage--the stage of the systematic increase in returns from Siberian deposits. And in this connection we must revise our set views on many problems. In order to continue to be able to increase extraction at an accelerated pace, we must know, figuratively speaking, what lies where and in what quantities. We are obliged to study our deposits well and to be zealous masters in planning their development. In other words, we must be able to look as far ahead as possible. And for this the most reliable scientific forecasts must be corroborated by the results of exploratory prospecting drilling.

Unfortunately, the situation today is such that the level of study of promising oil and gas territories in West Siberia is right out of the reckoning. The degree of exploration of the Mesozoic "story" is extremely small here--only 0.2-0.3 of a running meter of wells per square kilometer.

Such a state of affairs can still be ascribed to the costs attending the development stage. But even in recent years the volumes of exploratory prospecting drilling in West Siberia have been growing extremely slowly, and the correlation between extraction and the increase in reserves is worse than in other oil regions. Why has this happened? I believe that purely subjective reasons have played a significant role. As soon as West Siberia began increasing oil extraction, exploratory prospecting work began to fall off appreciably.

All these facts frequently attest to a loss of perspective and of strategic thinking. And the complexity of current tasks today can hardly serve as an excuse here. In particular, it can hardly be considered normal that the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry has virtually dissociated itself from prospecting in West Siberia, having shifted all its cares onto the shoulders of the Ministry of Geology, which is not so well equipped with drilling hardware and possesses smaller forces and resources.

People might retort, saying that this is the established procedure: Geology Ministry services are obliged to carry out long-term prospecting, while Petroleum Industry Ministry services have only to complete prospecting before opening up a deposit. All well and good if you disregard the acuteness of the present moment: The cost of opening up natural stocks tomorrow will largely depend on the degree to which they have been explored.

Today the volumes of exploratory prospecting drilling are roughly identical both within the system of the Ministry of Geology and in the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. But whereas West Siberia accounts for approximately one-third of the geologists' total annual drilling of wells, it accounts for just one-thirtieth of extraction workers' drilling. In other words, other parts of the country, where the return frequently does not exceed 50 tons per running meter of well, account for the bulk of exploratory drilling in the Petroleum Industry Ministry. In West Siberia, at the same time, this return reaches 1,000 tons. A simple comparison of these figures makes you think at least about a temporary redistribution of forces.

The established practice of evaluating the work of drilling subdivisions engaged in prospecting also cannot but give cause for concern. Running meters serve as their chief indicator. Naturally, this indicator makes it unprofitable to carry out extensive prospecting of deeper Paleozoic deposits. But at the same time opening up forecast stocks of raw materials here would make it possible in a whole number of cases to continue extraction in regions which have already been populated and built up.

Problems of reliable transportation in this region also require a special approach. The navigation season on Siberian rivers does not exceed 4-5 months a year. In wintertime roads are constructed and operated on icebound rivers, and in a number of places these still remain the only means of moving large and outsize loads. And the majority of other roads in Siberia are such that they do not make it possible to develop the necessary speeds of movement and demand large consumption of motor fuel. As a result, the prime cost of transport by these roads is at times three times higher than on roads with a hard surface.

The solution would seem to be clear: Siberia needs modern roads. But it is extremely expensive to build them here. Therefore trains remain the most economical form of transport. Thus, it costs R5 to transport 1 ton of industrial equipment along the recently commissioned railroad from Tyumen to Surgut, but R350 by motor transport. Therefore the construction of railroads in Siberia can be considered one of the chief factors accelerating the opening up of its natural riches and reducing the cost.

It goes without saying that the development of rail transport under the conditions of the Siberian North can be planned only on the basis of in-depth prospecting of deposits and evaluation of their prospects. And this work cannot be fulfilled without aircraft, although it is very expensive to use them. For example, the cost of moving a set of drilling equipment 70-100 km is approximately equal to its value. But that is not the only problem: More powerful helicopters than those currently in use are needed to transport drilling rigs without a lot of dismantling. According to geologists, these helicopters can transport only themselves large distances--they take more fuel than payload.

In this connection I must return to a question which has repeatedly been the subject of sharp debate in recent years--the question of using means of transport such as airships and hovercrafts. The attitude of aviation specialists to airships is well known--it is strictly negative. I would not dare to assert that this is dictated only by departmental interests: starting up airship construction today is equivalent to creating a new sector of industry. Furthermore, I am prepared to admit that there are also many difficulties associated with operating airships. And yet it is not a question of using airships generally but of using them under the conditions of a region for which there are in practice no efficient means of transport. Still more so as we already know of foreign plans for large-payload apparatuses in the form of a helicopter fitted with airship-type balloons.

There are also difficulties with hovercraft. It is paradoxical but true that the experimental models which have been tested successfully under conditions of the Siberian North were created by enthusiasts working...at a branch of the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning-Design Institute of Petroleum Machine Building. Is it any wonder that these apparatuses are far from perfect? But an almost insoluble problem has now arisen with them: Who will produce these rather complex machines?

The aforementioned questions are just part of the extensive range of complex problems associated with opening up Siberia's natural riches. In analyzing these problems it must be admitted that we still do not everywhere take a sufficiently profound view of the correlation of short-term and long-term aims. In order to avoid possible errors and losses in the future the "Sibir" comprehensive intersector research program has been drawn up on the initiative of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Its numerous aspects were discussed in detail at the all-union scientific conference on the development of Siberia's productive forces held recently in Novosibirsk. It is proposed that this program will be the determining document for the next 20 years.

Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev named the fuel and energy problem as a key issue in the development of our economy. The whole country's attention is now riveted on Siberia. The party and the government show constant concern for improving the living and everyday conditions of working people in this region and channel large resources and funds into its development. But a great deal in Siberia's future depends on the personal contribution and attitude of those hundreds of thousands of people whose labor is connected directly or indirectly with its problems.

PRAVDA REPORTS FURNITURE INDUSTRY SHORTCOMINGS

LD231053 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 July, 1980, publishes on page 2 an "Economic Review" by Anatoliy Sheludko entitled "Furniture for the Home." It deals with shortcomings in the Soviet furniture industry, which are said to result largely from the fact that timber is in short supply in the European part of the USSR. The article criticizes the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry for failing to evaluate the work of its enterprises according to the quality and not just the quantity of their output and for resisting progressive innovations, such as the normative net output indicator.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES FULFILLING STATE PLANS

LD232201 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] In Moscow today at a meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers there was discussion of the results of fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the country's state budget for the first half year. During this period, it was noted at the meeting, further development of the country's economy and raising the people's welfare were ensured. From January-June the increase in industrial production was 4.2 percent compared with 3.5 percent in the corresponding period last year; the plan for marketing industrial production was fulfilled. The average wages of blue and white collar workers increased by 3.6 percent; the pay for collective farmers' labor increased by 4 percent. The population received 560,000 new well-equipped apartments.

However, it was noted at the meeting that certain production associations and enterprises have not fulfilled the tasks for production and marketing of output, for increased labor productivity, for lowering costs and for accumulation. In accordance with Comrade Brezhnev's instructions stated at the June plenum, special attention was devoted to raising the efficiency of social production and the quality of work and the elimination of bottlenecks in the development of various branches of the national economy.

Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting. Gorbachev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the USSR Council of Ministers meeting.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS IN GRAIN THRESHING, REAPING

LD232206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to figures of the USSR Central Statistical Administration by 21 July throughout the country as a whole grain crops had been reaped on 14.8 million hectares and had been threshed on an area of 9.2 million hectares. This is 62 percent of the amount reaped.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 21-23 July

LD240200 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 21-23 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

21 July

The harvesting of eared crops is near conclusion in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. To date grain had been cut on almost 95 percent of the area allocated to it. (0700 GMT)

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast has started harvesting. Grain and pulse crops are to be gathered in from 2.5 million hectares. Chopping operations [chekanka] have started on cotton bushes in Uzbekistan. This year the republic intends to harvest 5.85 million tons of raw cotton. (0800 GMT)

The harvest has begun in Kharkovskaya Oblast. The last windrows of grain were threshed today by farms in the Stavropol Steppe. (1000 GMT)

Sowing machines have again taken to the fields in Altayskiy Kray. The sowing of mustard fringes for snow retention purposes is in progress. In Siberian conditions this crop is indispensable for snow retention and the accumulation of winter moisture. An especially good harvest of wheat, barley and other grain crops is expected this year from Altay fields which have been fringed in this way. In Stavropolskiy Kray many areas are being resown as soon as the wheat has been harvested. The soil is being prepared and irrigated before being sown with corn, sunflowers and soya. The aim is to obtain additional fodder for publicly-owned livestock. Each irrigated hectare provides 230-250 quintals of green fodder per cutting. (1100 GMT)

Winter rye is being cut and threshed in the Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts. In the RSFSR, rye will be harvested from a greater area than in previous years. Last autumn, the area was considerably increased, using such new high-yield varieties as (Chulkban), Voskhod-1 and Voskhod-2. The harvesting of grain has finished in Uzbekistan. Wheat and barley have been gathered from more than 800,000 hectares. Leading farms are obtaining 40 quintals per hectare. (1200 GMT)

The mass harvesting of corn for grain is continuing in the valleys of Tajikistan. Released areas are being resown with grain and fodder crops, which will ripen by the end of the autumn. (1430 GMT)

22 July

Farmers in Volgogradskaya Oblast are making swathes from early grain crops on over 100,000 hectares daily and are threshing on 60,000 hectares. Grain crops have already been cut on an area of around 1.5 million hectares. The farms in the north and north-west portions of the oblast have started threshing. The highest yields are being obtained in Mikhaylovskiy Rayon, with an average of over 27 quintals per hectare. [paragraph continues]

Harvesting machinery is being used in accordance with the Ipatovo method. Together with the harvesting of early grain crops, farms are continuing the procurement of hay and haylage. Lower Volga farmers have already prepared 600,000 hectares of soil for winter crops. (0100 GMT)

Machine operators in the Kuban have completed reaping grains in the main grain fields. Swathes have been threshed on over 1 million hectares. (0200 GMT).

In the Ukraine, 13 oblasts are currently harvesting grain, many farms in the Kryuskaya, Khersonskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts are completing their plans for sale of grain to the state. To date, 3 million tons of grain have been threshed in the Ukraine. (0700 GMT)

Grain has been threshed on two-thirds of the sown area in Stavropolskiy Kray. The harvest has been gathered completely from more than 1.2 million hectares. The harvest has coincided with a prolonged heat wave. Ear crops are being threshed on more than 100,000 hectares every day in the kray. (1000 GMT)

The first 20,000 tons of winter wheat and rye have reached grain reception points in Saratovskaya Oblast. The capacity of elevators and stores will rise by 100,000 tons this year. Farms have given a pledge to sell no less than 3.5 million tons of grain. More than 2 million hectares have been cleared of grain in Rostovskaya Oblast. (1200 GMT)

The Kuban procurement centers have received the first million tons of new harvest grain. With every passing day the breadgrain flow is increasing. In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast grain is being harvested from over 2 million hectares. More and more new farms are entering the harvest campaign in Orenburgskaya Oblast. The agriculturists of the southern zone have run into great difficulties here. During the whole of May there was almost no precipitation and the grains turned out stunted [nizkoroslyy]. For this reason many farms are harvesting by the direct combing method. The first 150,000 hectares of cereals have been reaped on the fields. (1750 GMT)

23 July

The reaping of winter rye has started in Kurganskaya Oblast, equipment is being checked for the main harvest, which starts later. Winter and spring crops occupy 217 million hectares in the Urals area, and a good crop is reported. (0000 GMT)

The harvest frontier is rising higher and higher in the foothills of central Tyan Shan. Farmers in the Issyk Kul area of Kirghizia have started cutting and threshing grain. Around 1,000 grain combine-harvesters are geared to work around the clock. The main part of wheat and barley is to be harvested by the separate method, thus saving 3-5 quintals per hectare of grain. (0100 GMT)

The harvesting of grain has begun in Permskaya Oblast. In Saratovskaya Oblast winter crops have been cut on 400,000 hectares more than half the planted area. (1000 GMT)

In Zaporozhskaya Oblast 500,000 tons of grain have reached the procurement points. About one tenth of the area planted in grain and pulse crops have been cut in Voronezhskaya Oblast. Threshing and sales have begun. (1200 GMT)

Some 1 million tons of grain have been delivered to state procurement centers in both Krasnodarskiy Kray and the Krymskaya Oblast. (1800 GMT)

FIRST GRAIN HARVEST YIELDS REPORTED

LD231525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Broadening the Harvest Boundaries"]

[Excerpts] The first report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of harvesting work has appeared. By Monday 14 July slightly more than 8 million hectares of grain and leguminous crops had been cut in the country and 4.5 million hectares had been threshed.

The harvest began several days ago in Saratovskaya Oblast. The arable-land farmers must cut and thresh 4 million hectares of grain. Well, you will say, it is a vast grainfield, and the harvest must be gathered from it quickly, without waste. High work rates are dictated by the fact that the winter and spring crops have ripened almost simultaneously, and this will "compress" the harvesting period.

...Optimum timing, time-saving--these are surely the main points in the harvest now. Harvesting grain promptly means avoiding waste and not lowering the quality of the grain. But even with good weather a delay will entail a harvest shortfall, furthermore, in which regions can we possibly have good weather throughout the harvest? Let us take the Don--good grain was standing waiting for the reapers when, literally on the eve of the harvest, a hurricane came, and now broken and tangled barley and wheat must be dealt with. But the Rostov farmers were ready for the elements and began the harvest in a harmonious and organized way. The first million hectares of grain were cut here by 13 July, and 1.5 million tons of grain have already been stored. All the region's oblasts are carrying out threshing. Some 20,000 combine harvesters and 15,000 reapers are taking part in the Don harvest. Some 200,000 hectares of grain are being cut and 100,000 threshed daily. The grain is going to the elevators. They receive 60,000-80,000 tons of grain every 24 hours. Such is the scale of this year's harvest.

When there is so much machinery and manpower in the field, efficient organization of the whole harvest flow line is simply essential. Even ostensibly minor shortfalls and acts of negligence can put a brake on things and be reflected in farm and rayon results.

In the Ukraine they are already cutting the grain not only in the southern grainfields but also in Zaporozhye and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. The movement for highly productive use of machinery in the harvest is broadening.

And this is understandable. For the combine operators must not only gather grain but continue to procure fodder. And every use must be made of machinery here. Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes are carrying out the "greeen harvest" in an organized way. This applies especially to the farm of Voroshilovgradskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Donetskaya, Krymskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts.

In the RSFSR 14.4 million hectares or over one third of the area of natural and sown grasses have been mowed. Despite the changeable weather in the Non-Chernozem Zone, there are high rates of hay procurement in Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya and Tulskaya oblasts and of cured hay production in Bryanskaya, Vladimirskaya, Ryazanskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts.

In Kazakhstan the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the south of the republic are harvesting. The new harvest grain is going to the elevators. Not much time remains before the beginning of the harvest in the virgin lands. [paragraph continues]

The people of the virgin lands themselves and those going to their aid are preparing for it thoroughly. Kazakhstan's institutes and universities recently finished forming harvest-transportation detachments which included about 7,500 senior students.

With this year's unusual conditions, when the harvest began later than usual, the arable-land farmers have very little time to prepare the soil for the second sowing and for next year's winter crops. This is why efficient working of the links in gathering the post-harvest residue and in cultivation are of great significance in the work of the complexes.

LIVESTOCK SECTOR PERFORMANCE IN FIRST HALF OF 1980 REVIEWED

LD231201 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 29 signed to press 14 Jul 80 p 18

[Unattributed "Review for January-June": "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editors have received data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes during January-June 1980.

The country's farms are at the height of the pasturing period for livestock. This is a favorable time for increasing production and sales of meat, milk and other livestock products. However, the results of the difficult wintering period are still making themselves felt. In terms of a number of basic indicators livestock raisers have still not managed to make up the lag which occurred. Therefore in the summer period, when there is every opportunity for this, it is essential to make the maximum effort to raise productivity of livestock and poultry and increase farmstead output.

I--Output of Livestock products

In January-June of this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes returned the following results in the output of livestock products:

Indicators	January-June 1980	January-June 1980 as percentage of January-June 1979
Meat production (sales of livestock and poultry for slaughter) in live weight--thousand tons	7,428	99
of which:		
cattle	4,550	98
hogs	1,825	96
sheep and goats	292	111
poultry	761	111
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	32,409	96
average milk yield per cow--kg	1,150	95
Hen eggs--millions	22,515	104
laying hens' average laying capacity	102	101

Production (sale) of all types of livestock and poultry on kolkhozes and sovkhozes decreased by 88,000 tons compared with January-June 1979.

The gross milk yield on the country's farms as a whole was down 1,473,000 tons during the period under review. At the same time diary farm workers in the Uzbek, Estonian, Latvian, Azerbaijan, Armenian, Kirgiz, Kazakh, Tadzhik and Georgian union republics increased milk production in comparison with January-June 1979.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 923 million eggs during January-June this year. Production increased on farms in all union republics except Tadzhikistan.

II--Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of products purchased	Purchased in January-June 1980	January-June 1980 as percentage of January-June 1979
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousand tons	7,220	98
Milk--thousand tons	26,669	95
Eggs--millions	21,471	104

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January-June 1980 was down by 112,000 tons compared with the same period last year. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 358 kg. The average weight of hogs was 100 kg.

Purchases of milk and diary products in the USSR as a whole during January-June this year were down 1,408,000 tons, or 5 percent, compared with January-June 1979. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Estonia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Kirgizia, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan, Georgia, Armenia, Leningradskaya, Murmanskaya and Tomskaya oblasts and the Tatarskaya ASSR increased sales of milk.

Purchases of eggs increased by 866 million in January-June 1980 as against January-June 1979. The biggest increase in purchases of this product was ensured on farms in Estonia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Armenia, Moldavia, Azerbaijan and Latvia. There was a fall in egg sales to the state on farms in Tadzhikistan. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased significantly on farms in the Komi and Bashkirskaya ASSR, Arkhangelskaya, Tulskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Kemerovskaya and Permskaya oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Leningradskaya, Vladimirskaya, Orlovskaya, Kirovskaya, Ivanovskaya, Tyumenskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts.

III--Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in Union Republics

January-June 1980 as Percentage of January-June 1979

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock & Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	99	96	104	98	95	104
RSFSR	97	94	105	97	93	104
including Non-Chernozem Zone	99.7	94	106	99.9	93	106
Ukrainian SSR	96	95	104	96	95	103
Belorussian SSR	95	97	105	94	96	103
Uzbek SSR	112	109	109	114	108	111
Kazakh SSR	111	102	100.1	113	102	100.5
Georgian SSR	106	101	107	106	101	110
Azerbaijan SSR	105	103	105	105	104	107
Lithuanian SSR	91	93	103	89	89	100.1
Moldavian SSR	104	98	103	105	102	108
Latvian SSR	128	104	109	129	104	107
Kirgiz SSR	113	103	102	106	103	105
Tadzhik SSR	110	102	89	106	102	93
Armenian SSR	105	103	111	107	100.6	108
Turkmen SSR	105	100	103	104	99.6	103
Estonian SSR	117	107	112	118	109	113

IV--Numbers of Livestock

As of 1 July 1980 there were 93.5 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which was 774,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.9 million, an increase of 260,000. The number of hogs reached 56 million--a decrease of 932,000 compared with 1 July 1979.

The number of sheep and goats reached 143.9 million, which is 2.38 million fewer than on 1 July 1979. The poultry population reached 704 million, an increase of 18,213,000.

The number of cattle increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the majority of union republics, except for farms in the Ukrainian and Belorussian SSRs. The number of cows increased on farms in all union republics except the Turkmen SSR.

The number of pigs decreased on farms in the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR. On farms in the remaining union republics the number of hogs increased. The number of sheep and goats increased on farms in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Latvian, Kirgiz and Estonian SSRs.

The poultry population increased on farms in all union republics except the Tadzhik SSR. The biggest increase in the poultry population was achieved on farms in the Belorussian, Uzbek and Latvian SSRs.

At this time, more than ever, it is important to raise the effectiveness of socialist competition among livestock raisers to greet the 26th party congress fittingly. The foremost obligation of livestock farm workers is to conduct the pasturing period in an organized manner and to produce higher-quality and cheaper livestock products. Solving these tasks will allow the plans of the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan to be successfully met and a good start to be made in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

COMMISSIONING OF STORAGE CAPACITIES LAGS IN UKRAINE

LD231231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 80 p 1

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Voytovich report under the rubric "Danger Signal": "Are the Storehouses Ready?"]

[Text] Ukrainian SSR--The harvest time has come in the grainfields of the Ukraine's southern oblasts. A good harvest is ripening. The farmers are making every effort to gather it in rapidly and without losses. But how are things with the procurement workers?

Great work has been done in the Ukraine to prepare to receive the new harvest. But the facts indicate that not everything has yet been done.

The repair of a number of storehouses has been dragged out and the commissioning of certain newly constructed ones is being frustrated. That is what has happened with the Kamysh-Zarya elevator in Zaporozhskaya Oblast. Here last minute shock work is now under way, but it is not easy to make up for lost time. And until recently the No 7 Collective construction train was working at a relaxed pace. There was a shortage of fabricated ferroconcrete and other materials. And there were far fewer workers and specialists on the site than were needed. The Yuzhelevatorstroy trust showed little concern about this.

Serious laggardness has been permitted with the construction of grain elevators in Mena in Chernigovskaya Oblast and Mironovka in Kiyevskaya Oblast. Over 6 months ago Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction organizations were to commission elevator capacities for a total of 250,000 tons, but capacities of only 130,000 have been completed. The reason lies in the dispersal of resources and poor labor discipline on a number of projects. The republic's Ministry of Procurement was late in providing full sets of equipment for the construction sites.

Time will not stand still. By the start of the mass harvesting, the storehouses must be ready to receive the harvest.

UKRAINE HARVEST OPERATIONS PROCEED EXPEDITIOUSLY

AU231028 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Fourteen oblasts in the Ukraine have already joined in winter and spring crop harvesting. According to the Central Ukrainian Statistical Administration, by 21 July grain crops had been mowed on an area exceeding 2.84 million hectares. Windrows have been threshed on an area of more than 1,318,000 hectares. The share done thus far by machine operators in Zaporozhskaya, Shersonskaya, Krymskaya and Odesskaya oblasts is the largest.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENTSKAYA FARMERS

LD231443 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 5 July, 1980, front-pages a 1,100-word UZTAG report entitled "Giving a Worthy Greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress!" on a 4 July conference of Tashkentskaya Oblast agricultural workers held in Buka. The conference reportedly discussed progress in implementing pledges adopted for agricultural production in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The report states that "Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference."

TASHKENT: EMBEZZLEMENT, SPECULATION MUST BE STOPPED

LD240931 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 12 July, 1980, carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by I. Alimov entitled "Calling Dealers and Speculators to Account," on spot checks carried out at fruit and vegetable markets in Tashkent by the Tashkent Internal Affairs Administration Department for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation. A number of cases are cited of people caught selling produce which is not their own at inflated prices and of people setting off with carloads of produce to sell at inflated prices in distant cities such as Sverdlovsk and Perm. The article goes on to describe long-term measures which must be taken, other than spot checks, to eliminate speculation and dealing: Better conditions must be created for the kolkhoz peasant, who often cannot find a place at his local market to sell his goods or cannot find a place to stay overnight and is therefore forced to sell his goods to a dealer; produce sold in state shops must be improved--often fruit and vegetables are overripe or damaged; cooperative trading must be developed. If such measures are taken, the article says, there will be no place left for dealers and speculators.

SOYUZ-37 LAUNCHED WITH FIRST VIETNAMESE COSMONAUT

LD232124 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 23, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from Baykonur Cosmodrome:

The Soyuz-37 spacecraft, launched at midnight, local time, continues the program of international expeditions aboard Soviet spacecraft and orbital stations with the participation of citizens from socialist countries. The spacecraft carries the first Vietnamese cosmonaut, 33-year old pilot of the SRV Armed Forces, Lieutenant-Colonel Pham Tuan and one of the veterans of the Soviet Cosmonauts' team Colonel Viktor Borbatko.

The Soyuz-37 will dock up twenty four hours after launching with the Salyut-6 station working on which is the fourth main crew, Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin. The Soviet-Vietnamese crew will start conducting numerous experiments prepared by specialists from the two countries.

"The Salyut-6 station proved an exclusively efficient space laboratory aboard which, alongside fundamental research, works are being conducted non-stop for almost three years which are related to the development of various branches of the economy of socialist countries", journalists were told by Vice President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Boris Petrov who was present at the launching. He pointed out that "although, space school in Vietnamese science was established later than in other socialist countries, many original experiments concerned with fundamental and applied problems of space medicine and biology, space technology, mapping of the surface of land and the ocean have been prepared for the Soviet-Vietnamese expedition".

Just as the previous international expeditions, the Soviet-Vietnamese space flight is scheduled for one week. Leaders of the Soviet Cosmonauts' training centre highly assess the level of knowledge accumulated by two Vietnamese pilots selected for the flight. They joined the training center just one year ago. During that time Pham Tuan and his stand-in Captain Buy Thanh Liem successfully mastered the systems of the spacecraft and the orbital station.

The Soviet-Vietnamese crew was sent off to orbit by members of the Vietnamese Party and Government delegation headed by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, first deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. Present at the cosmodrome were also representatives of Vietnamese newspapers, radio and television.

[Moscow TASS in English at 2036 GMT on 23 July adds: The Cosmonauts Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan feel well and the spaceship's onboard systems are functioning normally. The crew of the Soyuz-37 spaceship started implementing the flight program.]